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ATTACK LAUNCHED ON REVENUE PLAN OF REPUBLICANS

Representatives of Big Business
Urge Repeal of the Excess
Profits Tax—Federation of
Labor Prepares Indictment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—From various quarters vigorous
assaults are being launched against the
Republican revenue policy as embodied
in the Fordney revenue bill just passed
by the lower house of Congress. The
American Federation of Labor is preparing
an indictment as ruthless as that of the
Democratic minority, which sees in the
measure a splendid campaign issue for 1922.

The repeal of the excess profits tax
urged by the representatives of big
business, unaccompanied as it is by any
real reduction of the burden of taxation
on the masses of the people, is being
made a rallying cry by American
Labor leaders. Some of the most in-
fluential farm organizations have pro-
tested this feature of the revenue policy
and as the bill goes through the
various stages in the Senate the opposi-
tion will concentrate its forces for
massed attack on the Administration
plan for revision of war taxation.

Attack by Minnesotans

On the eve of the passage of the
bill by the House, Oscar Keller, inde-
pendent Republican of Minnesota, the
leading advocate in Congress of tax
shifting by continued inheritance tax
and a land tax, issued a statement
in which he charged that the so-called
reductions of the Fordney revenue
bill are purely illusory and have been
accomplished only on paper for political
effect.

The Minnesota Congressman pre-
dicts that at the end of the fiscal year
there will be a deficit of \$500,000,000
from this attempt to deceive the public
by dodging budget requirements. Deceit
and hypocrisy, he declared, are
apparent in a measure which will
not revive business or decrease the
tax burden.

"The Fordney bill itself bears un-
mistakable evidence of deceit and
hypocrisy," Representative Keller as-
serted, referring to the provision
which authorizes the Secretary of the
Treasury to increase the certificates
of any indebtedness from \$7,000,000,000
to \$7,500,000,000. He charged that
"this provision was put into the bill
to enable the Secretary of the Treasury
to increase the debt."

Undue Haste Charged

Representative Keller said in part:
"The Fordney revenue bill has been
rushed through the House on the
plea that its passage will revive busi-
ness. It will have just the opposite
effect. Instead of unshackling busi-
ness, which admittedly is suffering
from high taxation, this bill heaps
heavier burdens upon industry. For-
tunately, some of the worst features
were eliminated at a party caucus, but
the fundamental evils remain."

"Repeal of the excess profits tax
and reduction of the individual in-
come surtaxes from 65 per cent to
32 per cent relieves less than 20,000
persons, most of them the profiteers,
of an average of \$30,000 a year,
and directly adds an average tax of
\$600 a year to about 200,000 small
producing corporations of this country."
"As a matter of fact the indirect
burden will be much heavier because
the Fordney bill will result in a defi-
ciency of approximately \$500,000,000,
and this, too, will have to be assumed
by small business men."

"An income tax can be justified only
on the theory that it is imposed in ac-
cordance with ability to pay. The
Fordney bill destroys this theory by
untaxing millionaires, and adds to the
load of smaller concerns already
struggling against unfair advantages
given to their larger, monopolistic
competitors. A bill better calculated
to injure the smaller, legitimate busi-
ness interests of the country could not
be devised."

Retroactive Feature Gone

"The most infamous feature of the
Harding program was eliminated by
the Republican caucus. That was the
proposal to make the repeal of the
excess profits tax and the reduction
of the income surtaxes retroactive to
January 1, 1921. Most of those af-
fected already had added their taxes
to the prices of the commodities they
handled, and passed the sum total
along to the consuming public, so
that the retroactive feature virtually
would have presented these wealthy
concerns \$350,000,000. This indefensi-
ble suggestion shows the extreme par-
tiality to wealth that actuated the
framers of the bill."

"The claim is made that this bill
will reduce taxes \$193,640,000 for the
present fiscal year; \$377,790,000 for
the fiscal year of 1922; and \$790,330,-
000 for the fiscal year of 1923. These
so-called 'tax reductions' are purely
illusory and only have been accom-
plished on paper for political effect
by the papable juggling of figures. The
claim will not stand analysis. If there
is any reduction in taxes during the
year it will be accompanied by a
corresponding increase of the public
debt, and this attempt to deceive the
people is quite on a par with the pro-
posal to donate the war profiteers a
\$350,000,000 bonus."

"The government is spending far

more than its estimated budget. For
July, the first month of the fiscal year,
it spent \$15,000,000 more than in July,
1920, and during the first 15 days of
August governmental expenditures
were \$20,000,000 larger than those of
a year ago. An excess of \$35,000,000
in six weeks over the expenditures
of a year ago is not a good start to-
ward reducing our expenses to \$4,-
034,000,000, especially when it is con-
sidered that in 1920 the government
spent \$5,115,000,000, according to Mr.
Mellon's own figures."

MEXICAN SITUATION MISREPRESENTED

Official of Machinists Associa-
tion, Back From Tour, Says
Interests Have Sought to
Hide Progress Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Representatives of big interests have
succeeded in giving the American people
a distorted view of Mexican condi-
tions, according to E. C. Davison,
secretary-general of the International
Association of Machinists, who has
conducted a recent tour of investiga-
tion of conditions in that country. Mr.
Davison writes his impressions in
Labor, the official organ of the brother-
hoods.

The agrarian policy being fostered
by the Obregon Government, Mr. Davi-
son believes, will materially contrib-
ute to the revival of prosperity and
the maintenance of peace and security.
It is because the monopolists and spe-
cial interests realize that the "new
order" is hostile to their policy of
exploitation, that they send distorted
accounts of actual conditions, Mr. Davi-
son declared.

"The land policy of the Mexican
Government," he writes, "is as en-
lightened as its industrial plan. Presi-
dent Obregon and his advisers are de-
termined to put the people back on the
land. Any citizen can have as much
land as he can exploit with his own
labor, without cost to him. Then the
government supplies him with seed
and machinery, and in addition pays
him a peso (50 cents American) a day
until his crops are gathered. This as-
sures the settler his living during the
first and crucial year."

"The loan is to be repaid and the
machinery is to be paid for in easy
installments extending over a period
of five years, without interest. Special
marketing facilities are to be pro-
vided and the interest of the farmers
otherwise safeguarded."

"The government buys farm ma-
chinery, road tools and other equip-
ment in large quantities, securing the
lowest price. Distribution is to be
made from six central stations. One
per cent is added to the original cost,
to cover additional expense, thus as-
suring the farmer of advantageous
terms in outfitting his farm."

"It is going to be a difficult matter
for middlemen to exploit the producer
under these conditions. The govern-
ment, by reason of its ability to se-
cure low prices, can undersell the
private distributor, who must of course
have a profit if he hopes to continue
in business. In addition, the govern-
ment does not pay the 35 per cent
tariff tax that must be paid by all
private dealers."

"The government is planning to dis-
tribute to the people in September,
when is celebrated the anniversary of
Mexican independence, 300 villages
each accommodating 300 families.
These villages will be fitted out with
homes, schools etc., and with each
home will go a parcel of land. It is
the most important undertaking, I be-
lieve, ever conceived by any govern-
ment."

"To provide funds with which to
finance the project, railroad and other
workers have been donating as much
as 25 per cent of their wages to the
government. Many millions of pesos
are thus coming to the government to
finance the national birthday party,
but one of the many projects of a gov-
ernment that has been criticized as
being just the reverse of practical and
utilitarian."

Referring to Labor troubles growing
out of industrial laws in Veracruz, Mr.
Davison said:
"The State of Veracruz sometime
ago enacted a law providing for the
distribution of the profits of indus-
tries among workers and employers. The
law stipulates that the shares of
workmen in the profits of a concern
where they are employed shall not be
less than 10 per cent. Authority for
the enforcement of the law is vested
in a special commission appointed
in each municipal seat of the govern-
ment, consisting of three work-
men, three representatives of em-
ployers and a seventh member, who
is to be elected by the other six. Em-
ployers must appear before the com-
mission when ordered, and must open
their books for examination by the
workmen's accountants."

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR PACKER CONTROL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—An appropriation of \$240,450 for the
Secretary of Agriculture to make ef-
fective provisions of the Packer Con-
trol Act was requested in an estimate
transmitted to Congress yesterday by
President Harding. The amount, the
President's communication said, would
be adequate for enforcement of the
law until June 30, 1922.

MARINE BATTALION GOING TO PANAMA

Step Is Taken at State Depart-
ment's Request as Precaution
While Costa Rica Occupies
Territory Under the Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—One battalion of United States Ma-
rines at war strength with full field
equipment is being sent to Panama.
This step is taken at the request of
the State Department, not because it
is anticipated that there will be any
occasion for the use of force, but as
a precautionary measure during the
transfer of jurisdiction over the terri-
tory now occupied by Panama which
was adjudged by the Loubet award to
belong to Costa Rica.

Under the date of August 18, the
State Department instructed the
American Minister to communicate a
note to the Government of Panama,
the contents of which were in accord
with the policy previously expressed
by the United States Government ex-
pressing the greatest possible friend-
liness on the part of the United States,
but indicating that this government
regarded the boundary line on the Pa-
cific side as defined in the Loubet
award and on the Atlantic side as
determined by the award of Chief Jus-
tice White as entirely equitable, and
that if the transfer of jurisdiction
were not effected in accordance with
these awards within a reasonable
time the United States would find it-
self compelled to proceed in the man-
ner requisite for the accomplishment
of such a transfer.

Final Reply to Panama

Appeals have been made to the
State Department to modify its posi-
tion, without success. The final mes-
sage sent by the Secretary of State
on August 18 was in reply to the
note sent by Panama to the United
States Government on August 6. The
text is as follows:

"The Government of the United
States has received the note addressed
by the Government of Panama on
August 6 to the American Minister in
Panama, replying to the communica-
tion handed by the Minister on
August 2 to the Government of Pana-
ma by instruction of the Government
of the United States, in which were
transmitted two requests of the Gov-
ernment of Costa Rica relating to the
boundary dispute between the repub-
lics of Panama and Costa Rica."

"After the most careful considera-
tion of the statements contained in
the note of the Government of Pana-
ma above referred to, this govern-
ment has reached the conclusion that
the arguments advanced in this com-
munication have already been fully
answered in previous notes addressed
by the Government of the United
States to the Government of Panama.
It is greatly regretted that it has
proved to be impossible for the gov-
ernments of Panama and Costa Rica
to come to a direct agreement for
the delimitation of that portion of the
boundary between the two republics
laid down by the White award."

United States' Position

"In view of the fact that the govern-
ment of Panama appears unwilling to
carry out this delimitation in the man-
ner provided in the Porras-Anderson
convention, and inasmuch as a reason-
able time, mentioned in the note of
this government dated May 2, 1921,
for the reaching of an agreement as to
the manner of carrying out this delimita-
tion, has already been afforded,
there would seem to be no reason
why the government of the United
States should act as a friendly medi-
ator between the two governments, or
by virtue of its special relations to
the Government of Panama, feel com-
pelled to suggest to the Government
of Costa Rica that it delay longer
taking jurisdiction over the territory
which is now occupied by Panama and
which was adjudged to belong to Costa
Rica by the terms of the Loubet
award."

"The Government of the United
States is now advised by the Govern-
ment of Costa Rica that since it
considers that the Porras-Anderson
convention is in force and since it be-
lieves that there is no valid reason for
delaying its complete execution any
longer, it is ready to assume immedi-
ately the jurisdiction over the terri-
tory above referred to."

Apparently the carrying out of the
conditions of the White Award are
not insisted on at the moment. That
is the one to which Panama has ob-
jected most seriously, having made
several proposals for the substitution
of other methods of dealing with the
boundary in question. Costa Rica has
refused to accept any of them, and
the United States, having regarded the
matter as settled by the acts of Presi-
dent Loubet and Chief Justice White,
has insisted that the provision's
awards be carried out without vio-
lence.

APPROVAL OF CUBAN LOAN

HAVANA, Cuba—The Administra-
tion bill providing for the floating of
a \$50,000,000 exterior loan has been
approved by the Chamber of Deputies.
Attempts to obtain a vote on legisla-
tion regulating the renting of houses
and apartments was blocked in the
Senate because a quorum was not
present.

NEWS SUMMARY

In a letter to Edgar Clark, chairman
of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission, Arthur Capper, Senator from
Kansas, urges quick action on the
reduction of railway freight rates as
the only salvation for agriculture. The
appeal follows closely on that made
by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of
Agriculture, who advocated a general
rate decrease for the products of the
farmers. p. 2

Passengers arriving in New York,
for the second time in two weeks,
have protested against the require-
ments of vaccination when the United
States Health Service ordered for-
eign travelers coming to America on cer-
tain trans-Atlantic liners. The pas-
sengers aboard the recently arrived
French liner Rochambeau, a one-cabin
ship, were compelled to submit to vac-
cination at Havre, where a score of
American citizens protested to the
United States consul. p. 4

Working women of the world are
planning for a world-wide demonstra-
tion in favor of armament limitation
on August 31, the day of the Washing-
ton conference, called by the Presi-
dent, convenes. The National Women's
Trade Union League, of which Mrs.
Raymond Robins is the president, has
invited the organized women of
America and other nations "to
strengthen the governments in their
desire to disarm, by giving unequal-
valued expression of women of all
the world." p. 4

The Administration substitute for
the Norris bill to finance the export-
ation of agricultural products will be
voted upon today in the United States
House of Representatives in the hope
of clearing the way to other important
legislation and a recess this week.
There is likely, however, to be delay
when the House reaches the Adminis-
tration's bill to lend the railroads
financial assistance. Several days of
debate will be necessary, it is ex-
pected, to force this measure through. p. 4

Intense opposition to the Republican
revenue policy as embodied in the
Fordney bill, just passed by the lower
house of Congress, is being developed
at Washington. A ruthless indictment
of the bill is being prepared, it is said,
by the American Federation of Labor,
and repeal of the excess profits tax is
being urged by representatives of big
business interests. p. 1

The present deadlock between the
United States House of Representa-
tives and the Senate over the Willis-
Campbell anti-beer bill may bar the
recess which members of Congress
have been planning. Both sides are
firm in their stand on the amendments
to the bill and plans for the vacation
are being held in abeyance by leaders
of the parties until the result of the
first two days of struggle is seen. A
determined filibuster by wet advocates
in the Senate is expected today. p. 2

The Administration's bill, giving the
Secretary of the Treasury wide scope
in dealing with foreign debts which
came into existence during the war,
has been recommended for passage
by a majority of the Senate Finance
Committee. It is understood that the
government desires early action on
the measure and would be seriously
embarrassed if it were not taken be-
fore the recess of Congress. p. 4

Of the two methods of settling the
Upper Silesian dispute open to the
Council of the League of Nations it is
anticipated in British official circles
that the Council will choose an arbit-
ral tribunal, before which the repre-
sentatives of Germany and Poland will
be allowed to state their cases. Should
the Council fail to reach a unanimous
decision it may send a letter, incor-
porating the majority vote, to the
Supreme Council, with whom the final
word rests. The method of solving
the problem by referring it to the
League is regarded in Polish quarters
as a step in the right direction, but
it is felt that a better plan would have
been to submit the controversy to a
tribunal of disinterested nations, with
the representative of the United States
presiding. p. 1

No resistance is expected to the
note of the Council of Ambassadors
calling upon Jugoslavia to evacuate
district of Baranya. The territory is
rich in coal and zinc. It should have
passed into the hands of Hungary on
August 18, but has been held by the
Communists, who set up a republican
form of government there. The Com-
munist movement has not been in-
fused by the Serbian Premier, but
he has asked for delay in yielding
up the area. The situation thus cre-
ated does not tend to encourage Hun-
gary to restore its western territories
to Austria, which it is required to
do under the terms of the Trianon
treaty. p. 1

Now that the parliamentary session
in Britain has been suspended at the
close of a thoroughly "Lloyd George
week," the attention of political stu-
dents is directed to the by-election
next Thursday in the Abbey division
of Westminster. National expenditure
is the issue, which is given added
interest in that Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd
George are voters. The government,
it is said, has appropriated anti-waste
thunder by the appointment of a busi-
ness committee to advise on reduc-
tions. The committee consists of rail-
way and shipping magnates. While
national expenditure remains the great
issue conditions elsewhere are improv-
ing, unemployment having decreased
by nearly 500,000 in two months. p. 1

PARLIAMENT ENDS STIRRING SESSION

Legislature Is Not Concluded,
Only Suspended, so That It
Can Be Summoned Again in
Case of Irish Developments

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Sat-
urday)—The King and Queen arrived to-
day at their Scottish castle of Bal-
moral, Parliament has dispersed till
October, and Britain is living in the
open air with a clear conscience. The
holiday comes after a thoroughly
Lloyd George week in the House of
Commons, but thanks to Ireland, the
primary cause of the good conscience,
the parliamentary session is only sus-
pended, not concluded. The Irish effort
has strengthened Mr. Lloyd George's
ministry which ran some risk by mak-
ing its terms so generous.

Eamon de Valera and his friends
will prove themselves bad students of
human nature if they refuse the offer
or misapprehend Parliament's readi-
ness, if required, to resume before Oc-
tober 18. They will find the British
Parliament adamant against further
concessions, and if they force the Gov-
ernment to appeal to the electorate
they will give Mr. Lloyd George a
fresh lease of power and direct au-
thority to uproot the Irish irrecon-
cilables by thorough measures instead
of the half-hearted attack hitherto em-
ployed. A settlement by negotiation
is probable.

Premier's Grip Increased

Mr. Lloyd George's leadership of
the still somewhat shell-shocked Brit-
ish political mind, also increased its
grip by his speech on Thursday re-
viewing the conference of dominion
premiers recently held here. It was
partly a panegyric of the Empire.
"National freedom, national develop-
ment, national pride," he said, "are
all possible inside this great League
of Nations, the first great successful
league of free nations the world has
ever known."

The Premier stated that the confer-
ence was agreed that the British Em-
pire must have a naval force equal
to that of any other country, but the
most striking feature of his speech was
his affirmation of the cardinal basis
of British policy to act in complete
accord with the United States.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement on
Tuesday on the Paris conference was
described by Herbert Asquith as the
most satisfactory statement on the in-
ternational situation the House had
received since the armistice. When
he dealt with the Russian famine, the
Prime Minister swept aside interjec-
tions that suggested blaming the Bol-
sheviki and insisted that the problem
of 35,000,000 famine-stricken people
appealed only to the emotion of pity
and sympathy.

German Reparations

Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of
the Exchequer, on the same day, in
his statement on the financial position,
said a very substantial sum in gold
would be available from German repara-
tions to help the British revenue.
Accordingly he was not gloomy as to
the current year, but next year was
difficult.

An Economy Committee

The government steals the anti-
waste thunder by the appointment of
a business committee to advise on re-
ductions, the personnel of which Sir
Robert Horne announced on Tuesday.
Sir Eric Geddes, chairman, Sir Guy
Grant, Lord Inchcape, Sir Joseph
Maclay and Lord Faringdon. It is
a committee of railroad and shipping
magnates.

Unemployment has fallen by nearly
500,000 in two months. The number
of registered wholly unemployed is
1,685,000. The shipyard joiners have
settled their strike, which has lasted
eight months. Things are improving
but the national expenditure remains
the great issue.

The Peers had to swallow the Safe-
guarding of Industries Bill, as it is
a certified money bill, and their amend-
ments would not count. At the last
moment the House of Commons agreed
to the Lords' amendment to the Liquor
Bill, which actually permits the ex-
tension of pre-war hours in Scotland
by enabling drink to be provided with
supper as in England, much to the
chagrin of Scottish temperance opin-
ion.

Irish Terms Upheld

The curtain was rung down yester-
day for all practical purposes on this
remarkable session, but there is a
proviso that if Ireland makes things
awkward Parliament will be sum-
moned again in two months' time. The
concluding stages of the session were
marked by notable speeches by the
Prime Minister and the Lord Chan-

cellor, who made it clear that the
government have been keeping "noth-
ing up their sleeves" in the Irish nego-
tiation.

Though there was some inclination
in the House of Lords to cavil at the
generosity of the government in
making the offer to Mr. de Valera,
there was a consensus of opinion in
the representative House that the gov-
ernment had the whole English-speak-
ing race behind it, including British
kinsmen in the United States.

BARANYA DECISION WILL BE UPHELD

Communist Attempt to Form a
Republic Is Repudiated by
Jugo-Slavia—Resistance to
Transfer to Hungary Unlikely

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Re-
public of Baranya is not to continue.
This maneuver in territory, which
Jugo-Slavia should have evacuated on
August 18 in favor of Hungary, is not,
it is said, supported by the Belgrade
Government. It is a local movement,
though at the same time it is re-
cognized that there was Serbian op-
position to handing over the rich coal
and zinc mines to Hungary. Nicholas
Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, de-
clined to protect and endorse leaders
such as Peter Dobrovitch and the Com-
munist Mayor of Pees, named Bela
Linder. He asked the Council of Am-
bassadors in Paris, however, for a delay
in the evacuation. It is not con-
sidered likely that there will be re-
sistance to the ambassadors' note
calling for the strict fulfillment of the
Treaty obligations.

Apparently this was an attempt not
dissimilar to that of Gabriele d'Annun-
zio, and therefore would be particu-
larly regrettable were it encourag-
ed in any way by Jugo-Slavia,
which was the victim of the exploit
at Fiume. Some French comments
suggest that the attitude of the Bel-
grade Government is not altogether
clear and is troubling. Serbian news-
papers endeavor to represent that the
population of Baranya is not Magyar.
Were this exact it is obviously danger-
ous to multiply these efforts in Eu-
rope to defy treaties which have been
signed.

The region in dispute has nearly
500,000 inhabitants and is industrially
important. The Serbians have occu-
pied it for three years and are aver-
sely reluctant to yield it. It is doubt-
ful how far the alleged Communist
proclamation of a republic is a pre-
text. In any case the firmness of the
Ambassadorial Council of Paris should
avert serious repercussions.

An inquiry on the spot by Colonel
Gosset for France and Colonel Forster
for England shows, it is stated, the
desire of the bulk of the population to
return to Hungary. As at this moment
Hungary is required to restore her
western territories to Austria, it is
impossible to allow the application
of the treaty to be unilateral, whatever
disadvantages may result for the
allied powers.

TECHOSLOVAK CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—To attend
the convention of Sokol societies to
be held in Chicago August 25 to 30,
a delegation of the Sokol Gymnastic
Societies in Czechoslovakia arrived
here on the Aquitania on Saturday,
led by Senator Vaclav Kloboc, former
Czech-Slovak Minister of National
Defense. He represents the Sokol
leader, Rud Bilek, and the Narodni
Shromazdeni, the Czech Congress at
Prague.

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tions is looked upon by Polish authorities as a step in the right direction, yet it is felt that a still further advance toward the possibility of an early settlement might have been made if the whole matter had been submitted to a tribunal of disinterested nations with America's representative presiding. In view of the grave situation that arose out of the attempt on the part of Great Britain and France to arrive at a settlement, it is evident that the parties chosen to deal with the matter should be above the suspicion of having their own axe to grind.

As regards the League of Nations, in the absence of the United States and with the preponderating influence credited to Britain, this is hardly looked upon as being a case where an unbiased opinion could be reached, whereas the proposal that America should be appointed as sole adjudicator would be heartily welcomed by the Government and population of Poland. The extreme divergence of views on the question of Upper Silesia maintained by Great Britain and France are claimed as ample justification on the part of Poland for a desire that neither of these two countries should be represented on the forthcoming tribunal.

A Most Important Meeting

Additional support for this viewpoint is to be found in the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Tuesday when, referring to the meeting of the Supreme Council, he said: "It was in many respects the most important meeting held since the declaration of peace—the question which gave us the greatest anxiety was the question of Silesia—in many respects one of the most delicate and dangerous questions that have yet been raised."

Dealing with the complicated international character of the subject, he said: "There are large sections of French public opinion who believe that the taking away of the coal mines, the lead mines and iron works of Germany is essential to the security of their country. That belief is to be a delusion." In view of these serious statements made by the British Prime Minister it is felt to be almost a waste of time for the League of Nations to attempt to bring about a settlement that will prove satisfactory to both Germany and Poland.

The League's Prestige

On the other hand, it is fully recognized that the Council of the League will do all in its power to bring about a reconciliation, if only for the prestige that would accrue—a condition evidently in the mind of Mr. Lloyd George when, during the course of the same speech, he said: "It is the most important question that has yet been referred to the League and undoubtedly the reputation, position and influence of the League will be considerably enhanced if it successfully deals with this most complicated problem."

One of the greatest disadvantages the League labors under is the absence of a United States representative, though the Polish Government considers this difficulty could, in some measure, be met if an American delegate could be given a watching brief as in the case of Colonel Harvey at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris, where conditions were admittedly difficult, and in reference to which the Prime Minister said: "There was always the complication of the element of security. You always felt that you were not discussing questions of statistics and geography and economic questions. That other element was always paramount in the minds of our allies."

More Troops Unwelcome

Meantime the proposal which has been voiced in certain quarters to send additional troops to Upper Silesia is looked upon with disappointment, as it is considered that any idea of increasing the forces can only lead to further distrust and the possibility of a further disturbance, while at the same time detracting from the authority of the League of Nations. If troops were to be sent, the Polish authorities consider they should have been on the spot before the work of finding a settlement was placed in the hands of the League. Whereas now it is felt by the Silesian population that the troops are being held over their heads as a threat in order to insure their good behavior while the League acts under the shelter.

The earnest desire of all parties is for a just and fair settlement at the earliest possible moment, and the quickest and surest way to obtain this would be for America to be asked to act with the League of Nations, on a special tribunal or as an independent adjudicator.

Movement of Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—In reply to the letter from Aristide Briand, the president of the Supreme Council, Viscount Joffre, on behalf of the League of Nations, says that, although he has not consulted all his colleagues, there is no doubt that they will accept the invitations to trace the frontiers between Germany and Poland and make recommendations. He hopes that the decision will be come to unanimously. The departure of Quinones de Leon, provisionally designated as reporter on this question to the League, from Paris to Madrid, gives rise to much speculation.

It is denied that he is to discuss with the Spanish Government the possibility of French help in Morocco, and indeed concerted action is in present circumstances highly improbable. Rather it is suggested that he is to discuss the matter confided to him by the president of the Council of the League, which he has not formally accepted. It is intimated that if the Council cannot reach a unanimous decision it will send a letter in which the majority view will be exposed. French authorities accept the report that the allied reinforcement

ments in Upper Silesia will probably not be sent till the end of next month, when it is hoped a solution of the problems will be ready. France will have a new class fully instructed, and the British and Italians will be expected to cooperate.

NEW GOVERNMENT EXPECTED IN CHINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The Chia Cabinet which has been in office since the downfall of the Anfu Club seems to be nearing the time of dissolution. The defeat of the government troops led by the Kwangsi veteran, General Lu Yung-ting, and the advance of the Canton forces into the neighboring Province of Kwangsi, has occasioned a great loss of prestige to the Premier. He had counted on the stability of the situation in the South and had believed that the movement for national unity which he sponsored last autumn would meet its only opposition in the schemes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In this he has suffered disillusionment for no sooner have the Kwangsi troops been defeated than the news of new combinations of other provinces is published. Fukien and Hunan provinces stand ready to cast in their lots with Canton in the movement for provincial autonomy though loath to be taken as rebels against Peking.

Chin Yung-peng was appointed Premier at the solicitation of the triumphant Tachuns, Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun, a year ago. Being under the signs of these two powerful men he has paid scant attention to the wishes of the Tachuns of other provinces and these are now revenging themselves by aiding in the movement to overthrow the Premier. He has never been too popular even with his two patrons and already there are signs that they are deserting him.

Ever since the resignation of the two Chiao-Tung ministers, Mr. Chow and Mr. Yeh, this clique has plotted for the overthrow of the Premier. Liang Shih-yi is ambitious to succeed to the premiership but it is not believed that he will be chosen on account of the influential opposition to him in the ranks of his own party. The most probable candidate is the returning special envoy, Chu Chieh-chen, who is also a prominent member of the Chiao-Tung clique. Mr. Chu is an able administrator and it might be expected that he would handle the present confused affairs better than any other man in sight.

IRISH COMMENTS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—No reply from the Dail Eireann to the speech delivered in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George is expected. The head of the Dail's publicity department, when asked, if there would be one, said the speech had not changed the situation.

"We know all that," he said, "and consequently there is nothing to answer."

Irish political quarters here did not appear today to regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech as anything of the nature of a "rattling of the sabre." The Prime Minister, in their view, had left several openings for further negotiations.

The Irish Independent, a Nationalist organ sympathetic with, but not allied with, the Sinn Fein, in discussing the speech says: "A complete breakdown in the peace negotiations would be a calamity. With propriety, Mr. Lloyd George abstained from using any menacing language. We regret that the Lord Chancellor did not follow his example."

The Irish Independent also says that Ireland will rely on its leaders to obtain the best possible terms from the British Government.

"Termination of the truce and a renewal of the hostilities accompanied by horrors surpassing anything experienced during the past terrible year," the newspaper adds, "would, to say the least, be a grave disappointment to the country. Fortunately both de Valera and Lloyd George leave the door open."

The Irish Times, Unionist, says that during the week Mr. de Valera has shown the mind of an idealist.

"At this crisis, which was reduced yesterday to its very elements," the newspaper says, "we beseech him (de Valera) to show the mind of a warm-blooded man of affairs, to realize that the most exalted patriotism can be consistent with practical statesmanship, and above all things to appreciate his almost appealing responsibilities to the Irish nation. We beseech Dail Eireann to be guided by common sense. We invite it—and we are very sure we are speaking for the mass of Irishmen—to think more of the material benefits which the government offers and less of the mainly theoretical powers which it withholds."

PRESS DELEGATES MAY LINGER IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Although the dates of the Press Congress of the World sessions have been fixed at October 11 to 25 inclusive, arrangements are now being made whereby the delegates may remain for 30 instead of 14 days in the islands. Through the efforts of Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, chairman of the local executive committee, a considerable reduction in hotel rates has been obtained. Lorin A. Thurston, vice-chairman of the local committee, has gone to the mainland to arrange transportation matters. A special steamer will bring the delegates from San Francisco to Honolulu, and will also be used for the inter-island tour

HUNGARY SHOWS BOLSHEVIST MARKS

Count Paul Teleki Tells Institute of Politics That Movement Collapsed Because of Inability to Organize Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Bolshevism in Hungary was the subject of a lecture by Count Paul Teleki, former Premier of Hungary, in his lecture at the Institute of Politics, at Williams College on Saturday. Count Teleki said that Bolshevism in Hungary ultimately collapsed because of its inability to organize production. "It may be asked," he said, "how the revolution came and how we broke down and how we fell so deep that Bolshevism became possible in Hungary. My answer and that of a witness who is at this moment far from politics is that the first revolution was already made and directed from the background by a man who was disguised even under the name of one of the greatest aristocratic families of Hungary but who was an economic traitor. But the first revolution was at its outbreak disguised under national flags and flowers and looked to everybody like a national movement for freedom. The real situation was recognized in a week, but it was too late.

Travesty of Democracy

"It has been truly said that Bolshevism in Russia is a travesty of democracy and that Bolshevism in Hungary was a caricature of this travesty. The particular interest in the study of Bolshevism in Hungary lies in the fact that Hungary is so far the only country where you are able to examine the effects of Bolshevism on the spot.

"The essence of the reforms promised by the Bolsheviks lay in the promise of high wages and little work. But since production broke down most completely there was hardly any work to speak of. Since, furthermore, the difference in wages paid for work was slightly higher than the wages paid to the unemployed, Budapest soon became a town of loafers.

"From the point of view of the working class the Bolshevik leaders seem to have made a fatal blunder by separating this class from the body of the nation as a whole and by establishing a class government bound to create a reaction at the very time when unmistakable consequences of the war and the general trend of events seemed to assure the workers of a gradual recognition of their legitimate wishes by means of peaceful and legal revolution.

"Yet violence was the method of procedure followed in bringing about the new millennium of the proletariat. At one of the first public meetings one of the people's commissaries exclaimed: 'Do not shrink from the shedding of blood, for nothing worth while can be obtained without it. Without blood there can be no terror and without terror there can be no dictatorship of the proletariat.'

Forcing of Bolshevism

"Terror indeed was the only means to force Bolshevism on a country where three-fourths of the population derived their living from agriculture and where in spite of Socialist agitation of many years the respect for private property had nowhere cast deep roots as among the farming elements. And yet, is it not a remarkable fact that Bolshevism should have broken out only in agricultural countries? This more than anything seems to indicate that Bolshevism is a foreign product transplanted by a determined and unscrupulous minority against the wishes of the majority of the population. Bolshevism indeed is the most flagrantly undemocratic if not anti-democratic symptom of our age. Bolshevism ultimately collapsed owing to its inability to organize production. For example, one of the factories turning out agricultural machinery was allowed to charge only 170 kronen for a machine the production of which cost the plant 1170 kronen. The state railroad had during these four months of Bolshevism 133,600,000 kronen receipts and 430,000,000 kronen in disbursements. The Bolshevik budget showed 500,000,000 kronen receipts and 5,000,000,000 kronen disbursements.

"When Bolshevism was beaten down, I must tell you that in truth the cause was neither the Rumanian Army nor the anti-Bolshevist Army which was formed by enthusiastic officers and soldiers of the southern Hungary. It was the passive, dogged resistance of the Hungarian peasant farmer who broke down Bolshevism. He would not give the Bolsheviks food. Of course this passive resistance was interwoven with local counter-revolutions which were always beaten down with bloodshed, and very many peasant farmers were hanged. But at last they had beaten down Bolshevism.

"When Bolshevism broke down there came of course a reaction. A reaction need not be something bad. The word sounds undemocratic, but I do not know of anything so undemocratic as Bolshevism. The reaction against Bolshevism is democracy."

LAKEHURST PREPARES TO RECEIVE THE ZR-2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAKEHURST, New Jersey—Preparations are being completed here for the arrival of the dirigible ZR-2, which is due to leave England about August 25. About 500 men are being trained in the handling of a navy dirigible and the largest airship in the world will be housed in a huge hangar until the mooring mast, which will enable her to swing free while at anchor, is ready. Capt. Frank T.

Evans, son of "Fighting Bob," is in charge of the Naval Air Station, and is superintending preparations for receiving the giant ship. The \$3,000,000 hangar, 803 feet long, 264 feet wide and 200 feet high, is large enough to hold both the ZR-2 and the ZR-1. The latter is to be built here.

LIQUOR RUNNING HALTS AT DETROIT

Arrival of Revenue Cutter Off Smugglers' Rendezvous and Issuance of Orders Guarding Roads Puts End to Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—With the arrival here of Ernest Clarence Smith, assistant attorney-general of Michigan, the anchoring of the revenue cutter Morrill off Ecorse, a suburban village much used as a rendezvous of rum-runners, and the issuance of orders guarding every road by city police, the liquor smuggling activity along the Detroit River front has been brought practically to a standstill.

Mr. Smith was in conference with Colonel Roy C. Vandercok, director of the Michigan Public Safety Department, and Charles P. Campau, in charge of the Detroit district, and conferences were to be held with the federal authorities and Dr. James W. Inches, police commissioner of Detroit.

Richard W. Lawson, collector of customs, asked permission of the Canadian authorities in the border cities opposite Detroit, to scan their records in an attempt to check sales of Canadian liquor to Americans, or for probable shipment to the United States. This was refused.

The next move of the Canadian officials will be to bring a new test case before Magistrate W. E. Gundy of Windsor, Ontario. This case will be started by N. M. Mousseau, license inspector for Essex county, Ontario, who seized a shipment of beer consigned by a brewing company in Windsor to an American destination. Nichol Jeffrey, special prosecutor for the attorney-general's department, will represent the provincial government in the case. The present increased vigilance to prevent liquor importation is caused by a decision of Magistrate Gundy that officials could not interfere with shipments of beer from Canada to the United States.

Canadian liquor vendors have been encouraged by legal opinions to believe that after they have obtained charters from the Dominion Government for an export business their vehicles and boats will be construed as common carriers. This would deprive W. E. Raney, attorney general of Ontario, of his principal weapon in his campaign to prevent the exportation of liquor from Ontario to the United States territory.

Fifty Michigan state troops have arrived in Detroit to patrol the suspected avenues of liquor importations. There have been no important seizures of liquor reported since Magistrate Gundy's decision more than a week ago.

GERMANS COMPLAIN OF TAX PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin by wire

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The Reparations Committee of the Temporary Economic Council discussed the forthcoming taxes. The proposals include a fourfold tax on beer and lighting. A proposed further increase of the tobacco tax was rejected. Automobiles will be taxed in proportion to their horsepower, the scale ranging from 75 marks to 3500 marks yearly. Motor cabs will feel the tax considerably.

The new taxes will be felt as usual by the poorer classes most. Coal is raised in price 25 marks per ton; sugar already beyond the reach of many of the population, will be dearer, while the duty on tea, coffee and chocolate, in view of the recent enormous rise in the price of all provisions, causes much bitterness. The authorities are seriously contemplating an increase of wages, which would be an unnecessary step if food were cheaper.

RUSSIA SIGNS RELIEF AGREEMENT

RIGA, Latvia, (Saturday)—By the Associated Press—The agreement between the United States and Russia providing for American relief for Russia was signed at 11:30 o'clock this morning by Walter Lyman Brown, European representative of the American Relief Administration and Maxim Litvinoff, representative of the Russian Famine Committee.

MR. RHALLIS PASSES AWAY
ATHENS, Greece (Friday) (By The Associated Press)—George Rhallis, the former Premier of Greece, has passed away, it was announced today.

Mr. Rhallis was a politician of long standing and he became Premier when Eleutherios Venizelos was defeated at the elections last year. His Cabinet authorized the holding of the plebiscite as to the return of King Constantine to the throne. He resigned office in February, 1921.

UNEMPLOYMENT AIDS SCHOOLS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island—School officials here claim that this city now leads among the cities of the United States in the number of pupils completing grammar school courses, who will continue with their education in high schools. Lack of employment is ascribed as the cause of the increase.

FREIGHT REDUCTION IS FARMERS' NEED

Senator Capper Writes Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Urging Rate Cut for Agricultural Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the heels of the recent appeal made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urging a general rate decrease for agricultural commodities as the shortest road to rehabilitation, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, a specialist in freight matters, has made public a letter he addressed to Edgar Clark, chairman of the commission, giving cogent reasons why there should be an "immediate and reasonable reduction of rail rates on agricultural products and raw materials all along the line."

Senator Capper does not believe that the plans of the Administration to lower freight rates on grain for export, the policy now being worked out, goes far enough to meet what he and Secretary Wallace believe to be a serious emergency. The Kansas Senator takes the view that reduction must begin, while the Administration takes the position that horizontal reductions generally are not possible in the present condition of railroad finances and earnings.

Immediate Action Vital

"I am convinced," said Senator Capper, "that if we are to bring about a national restoration of business before another year, we must act quickly, and no agency, public or private, can do so much to bring this about as the Interstate Commerce Commission. Should the people compel rate reduction, as may happen, it will then be too late for recuperative processes to set in strongly, and the consequences to the roads and to the nation can only be the more deplorable."

The letter to Chairman Clark continued: "When the \$400,000,000 reduction in railroad wages becomes a fact, the people will expect to see this immediately reflected in a reduction of freight rates. Should this fail to occur, I hazard the opinion such a storm of protest will arise as the country seldom has seen.

"We must admit that the railroads are having a hard time, that they are not making their usual dividends, but can we say they ever will be able to better their condition by insisting on rates that virtually are prohibitive? And will the people much longer overlook the fact that at a time when every other business had to reduce its charges, these high rates, amounting to a tax upon the country of \$1,500,000,000 annually, were put into effect and have remained in effect for 13 months? Farm products are near the pre-war level, and commodity prices have in the meantime declined 52 per cent and are still declining."

Direct Effect on Farmers

Senator Capper cited some cogent facts to illustrate the relation between freight rates and the diminishing returns from certain farm staples: "Grass fat steers two and three years old bring the producer about \$14 a head above freight charges, or about 20 cents a pound for good beef on the hoof."

"When 200 steers of ordinary grade reach market the railroad owns 100 of them, and the cattle raiser is a heavy loser on the rest.

"Seven cars of Texas vegetables shipped to Chicago netted the growers an average return of \$139.20 a car above transportation costs for four of the cars. The other three failed to realize freight charges by \$127.50 per car. Fresh vegetables at \$1.15 a ton would be pretty cheap if it didn't mean ruin to the grower, or force him to quit. If I had not seen the account of these sales I could scarcely have believed them. There were 5400 crates of onions that might have better been given away, except that the grower got back some part of the cost of his crates and packing.

Freight Closes Loss

"New York received 690 carloads of Texas cotton this season, 619 by boat, 71 by rail.

"Several carloads of Texas cabbage cost the shippers \$11.03 a car more than the cabbage brought, to pay the charges.

"To ship a \$200 car of Georgia melons to Huron, South Dakota, cost \$350."

"Fifty-four cars of vegetables and fruits shipped to Chicago, on which the freight charges averaged \$502 per car, netted the growers \$347. An actual loss at that."

"In Kansas and Nebraska, thousands of acres of the finest upland prairie hay will not be touched this season for the reason that it doesn't pay to ship it and, as bankers won't lend \$5 a ton on the crop there is no incentive for cutting and storing this hay for a time of lower rates or better prices.

"As you know, there are three layers of freight a farmer pays on farm implements. At present rates these total \$48.12 for a binder; \$74.02 for a header; \$126.06 for a power hay press, and \$243.50 for a threshing machine. I obtained the figures from the International Harvester Company."

"Consider the operations and result multiplied many thousands of times in the agricultural industry and you will have a pretty good idea of what is happening to this country's greatest prosperity-maker. And it is upon it that any business revival that is adequate depends. The farmer is the foundation of our prosperity."

"As for the manufacturing communities, high freight rates and translocating industrial production nearer to raw materials will end by depriving the railroads of all the tonnage

they have worked so many years to build up.

"To secure the most widespread benefit to business, the railroads and the general welfare, the moment has arrived for a general reduction of rates."

KING'S RETURN A BLOW TO GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The return of Constantine to the Greek throne has thrown Greece 50 years back in the road of progress opened by the master diplomacy and the administrative genius of Mr. Venizelos," said A. Stoviopoulos, president of the Greek Liberal League of New England, at a dinner given last night in honor of Eleftherios Kouloumvakis, former Venizelos deputy and Governor of Attica. Mr. Kouloumvakis, who recently came from Athens, now is editor of the liberal daily newspaper of New York known as "The National Herald."

"The progressive elements," continued Mr. Stoviopoulos, "not only in the Kingdom of Greece but also in all parts of the world where considerable Greek colonies are to be found, realize that Constantine is endeavoring to establish his dynasty at the expense of the progress of the Greek nation. This realization has resulted in a strong movement for the overthrow of the monarchical system of government now obtaining at Athens and the establishment of a Greek republic."

"The Americans of Greek descent, living under a republican government, and convinced that no nation can be really progressive in which one person, no matter what title he bears, forces his own will upon the entire people, are endeavoring to help the Greek republican movement morally."

Dr. Raphael Demos of Harvard University said that Greece had given to the world the beginning of democracy. That form of government was today imperiled in Greece by the spasmodic efforts of a foreigner, Constantine.

DELAY IN DAKOTA HOME BUILDING ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—South Dakota's home building act, which was enacted at a session of the Legislature last winter, is not expected to be placed in full operation until early in the coming year. A state commissioner with direction of "carrying out" the provisions of the act has not yet been appointed, and before loans can be made it will be necessary to issue and sell a series of bonds.

Before bonds can be authorized and sold it will be necessary to take a test case before the South Dakota Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of the home building act and thus to establish the validity of the bonds.

There has been a great deal of interest manifested in South Dakota over the home building act, which aims to give to city dwellers the same sort of financial assistance from the State that the farmers of South Dakota have enjoyed for a number of years under the rural credits act.

A man who owns his own lot in a city and desires to build his own home will be able, under the terms of the act, if it is held constitutional, to borrow a certain part of the money needed to build his home. As security the State will accept a long-time mortgage on the property and the borrower will have 20 years in which to make the complete payment of the original loan. The interest will be only nominal.

CHICAGO TENANTS TO FIGHT RENTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Tenants in Chicago are organized to fight increases in rents this autumn, according to A. E. Potter, general manager of the Chicago Tenants Protective League, who states that the owners of many apartment houses are contemplating further advances in their rentals.

"I have listed at least 1000 complaints by tenants who have asserted that they will fight," said Mr. Potter. "These cases represent no more than a quarter of the complaints which have come to my office in regard to fall leases. These 1000 cases are fairly representative. Averaging the figures from them it is safe to say that the increases demanded this fall are from \$15 to \$30 over the rent of last October. They also show an increase of 94 per cent in the last three years. The raises seem to be chiefly in the moderate priced class. Apartments which rented three years ago for \$50 and less now rent for \$65 to \$125."

"Complaints have come from all sections of the city. When asked the reason for increases, landlords and real estate agents reply that 'every one is doing it,' or that they are 'adjusting' rentals. Last spring they adjusted rents and now they are adjusting fall leases, which will mean that they will have to adjust again next spring unless a stop is put to it by the tenants."

PRODUCERS WANT FABRIC BILL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Federation of Farmers Associations has informed Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, that there is wide dissatisfaction among Indiana wool producers because of delay in the Senate's action on the "truth-in-fabric" bill. Senator Watson is chairman of the Senate committee in charge of the bill which would require quire woolen cloth to be stamped with statements showing the proportions of wool and shoddy it contains.

DEADLOCK ON BEER MAY BAR RECESS

Both Houses of Congress Determined to Stand on Stanley Amendment With Liquor Filibuster Expected at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"With the renewal of the congressional fight on the anti-beer bill today, prohibition leaders will face an aggressive and well engineered filibuster to block final enactment of the legislation until next autumn.

Talk of protecting the constitutional rights of citizens and property against unwarranted search and seizure in the opinion of most prohibition leaders is mere camouflage for a deliberate and final attempt to defeat the bill before the proposed recess on Wednesday.

As a direct result of the deadlock between the two houses the legislative program and recess plans are being held in abeyance until congressional leaders know definitely what will result from the first two days of the struggle. Whether recess plans will have to be abandoned, probably will be known before adjournment today.

Stanley Amendment at Issue

The chief bone of contention is the Stanley amendment, upon which the Senate is standing firmly. Equally firm is the position of the House with regard to the right of prohibition agents to search rum-running automobiles and other property, without the issuance of warrants, when there are reasons to suspect violations of the law. House leaders have gone so far as to say openly that they will not permit a recess if the Senate is to be allowed to paralyze strict enforcement of prohibition.

In the opinion of some of the strongest prohibition leaders, inside and outside the Capitol, the real issue at stake in the pending fight is not so much the protection of constitutional rights as blocking of the legislation until next autumn. Successful carrying out of this motive, it is conceded, is fraught with the possibility of the Bureau of Internal Revenue flooding the country with medicinal beer and wines.

The immediate fight will be made in the House today on the compromise agreement reached by the conferees. Senate leaders, including Henry Cabot Lodge, have practically served notice on the House that they will hold up all recess plans unless the Senate's desires, as represented by the Stanley amendment, are met.

Prohibition leaders in the House are perfectly willing to protect private dwelling from unwarranted search. Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, one of the conferees who signed the report, will go this far. Beyond that point, however, he refuses to budge. Rather than yield to the demands for protection of rum-running automobiles against search it is said prohibition leaders in the House are quite ready to keep up the fight indefinitely.

Recess Plans May Go

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who will engineer the fight for the bill in the Senate, appeared optimistic of success last night. He asserted, however, that the House is not "bluffing," and that threats in both the House and Senate to upset recess plans unless each has its own way should be heeded seriously. There is a strong following in both houses who are taking a middle course, however, and who believe that a last hour agreement will pave the way for final enactment of the legislation before Wednesday.

The opposition of such senators as James R. Reed (R.), of Missouri; A. Owsley Stanley (D.), of Kentucky and Edwin S. Broussard (D.), of Louisiana, is regarded as a straight out and out effort to talk the anti-beer bill out of existence. Senator Reed has announced, in fact, that such is his intention. Under the cloak of reaffirming the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution they are planning to press hard a systematic filibustering campaign in the hope either of forcing the House to swallow the Stanley amendment, bait, hook and sinker, or blocking final passage of the bill until next autumn. In considering the proposed compromise, these senators contend that it provides none of the protection afforded by the Stanley amendment except the protection of private dwellings.

Easy for "Bootleggers"

The chief objections of the staunch prohibition leaders to the Stanley amendment may be outlined as follows:

1. It prevents any seizure of automobiles and other property without warrants, thereby making it easy for "bootleggers" to escape while affidavits are being made out.
2. The amendment applies to all laws, and would repeal about 25 important statutes, such as those giving federal officers the right to seize counterfeit machines and those affecting hunting and fishing.
3. It prevents the seizure of "moonshine" stills in the mountains and would interfere with the investigation of information leading to the location of "home brewing" outfits.
4. It would penalize officers who made mistakes in carrying out the law, even if there were no intention on the part of the officer to overstep his authority.

The point of conflict, so far as the constitutional rights of citizens is concerned, is seen in the reading of the Stanley amendment and the compromise agreed upon in conference.

GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Lizards That Change Color

The little glittering southern lizards of the species known to naturalists as *Anolis*, principally are, and not without propriety, called chameleons in the southern United States. It is true that they do not belong to the same genus as the real chameleons, which are natives of Asia or Africa, and are sometimes found naturalized in southern Europe.

The true chameleon's body is raised high on its strong legs, and it differs from all other lizards in having its toes divided into opposable groups like a parrot's foot. Its neck and tail are thick, and it clings to the branches of trees with its tail. The *Anolis* is much smaller, and in every way different except in one respect, and that is its ability to change its color.

It is this accomplishment that has given rise to the popular name chameleon. It will mimic natural colors very completely, changing in a short time from a dark and rich bronze to a glittering emerald. On a palmetto leaf, it is almost invisible.

In any of the great southern parks these lizards are a beautiful sight. They take refuge in the crevices between stones and come out in the heat of the day when most creatures are going in.

The *Anolis* has one characteristic which makes it easy to catch. When it sees a person approaching it darts into a hiding-place, but it never seems to consider it necessary to pull its tail in after it, and is readily caught by that appendage.

Persons who have tried to make pets of these lizards have soon discovered that it is very difficult to find food for them. It is a mistake to suppose that these creatures, like the horned toads of the southwest, will go for a long time without food. There are many chameleons of the southern states which live happily in northern conservatories, or, for that matter, all over private houses where plants are kept.

One of these favorably situated lizards will serve as an example of his kind. He is a beautiful little creature; his body is about three inches long and his tail about three and a half. His belly is white, and his back, generally speaking, is of a pale emerald green. Most of his life is spent in the window among the plants, but occasionally he disappears in some unknown nook of the house for hours.

He particularly likes chocolate bonbons and appears to thrive upon them. He comes running when whistled to, crawls readily upon the palm of the hand of anyone who will caress him, and when he reaches the position holds up his head to have the under side of his chin scratched—an indulgence of which he is exceedingly fond. He is, indeed, always eager to be stroked and petted in any way, and nestles very lovingly against his owner's cheek. He shows no temper under any circumstances. If a finger be thrust into his somewhat ample mouth, he will hold playfully to it, and may even be lifted and carried about in this way; but there is nothing like a bite in the gentle grip which he takes.

In coloring these lizards are certainly among the most wonderful of creatures. Their varying tints are undoubtedly produced in the same way in which those of the true chameleon are supposed to be produced—namely, by means of the overlapping of little scales or layers of skin in which the lizard is able to move in such a way that the scales or layers are presented varying to the light.

When a tamed lizard of this sort basks on a large green leaf in the sunlight he often presents a most exquisite emerald hue; but if a cloud passes before the sun, his bright color will fade almost entirely away. This seems to show that the chameleon's bright colors are in a great measure the result of reflections from his iridescent scales. These points on his surface tend to reflect in turn the colors which are reflected upon him from objects upon which he lies, such as foliage, the brown bark of trees, a white wall, etc. It is not known that the chameleon himself has any conscious power to change his color to that of the object on which he lies.

Nevertheless, it is perfectly plain that these lizards, like the genuine chameleons, have a great deal of strong and variable color in their skins, independent of reflection. Sev-

eral of them together upon the same surface, which is of a uniform and neutral color, will sometimes show as many tints as there are lizards.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Correct Basis of Taxation
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The article in your issue of August 3 asking for "National Study of Taxation" introduces a very timely topic. The urgent need of study is indicated in the following two quotations: "There is no accepted standard of taxation throughout the nation." And, "More 'bad blood' is aroused over taxes for the promotion of the general welfare than over any other political issue."

Upon any subject as important as that of taxation, which touches intimately the welfare of every citizen, it would seem axiomatic that a "standard" should be sought and applied, to the end that present and past inequalities might be avoided, and "bad blood" obviated. And the first requisite, as Mr. Avery in the article above mentioned points out, is a comprehensive study of the subject.

In any serious study of taxation; all so-called "standards" bearing even superficial plausibility are likely to be examined. We here suggest a standard for study, implying that there is only one correct, and that this is it:

We begin with self-evident propositions: First, taxation for public purposes is necessary under present social conditions. These taxes are disbursed, theoretically, at least, for the equal benefit of every citizen. All are presumably equally benefited by good roads, by healthful environment, the administration of the laws, by good schools, and in all things secured by, and only possible through, taxation. Second, if each and every citizen is equally benefited by the disbursement of the taxes, each should pay an equal part. At first glance such a proposition would seem impossible to put into practice, if not absurd on the face of it. But a little study will show that it is neither impossible nor absurd. On the contrary, it promises the only satisfactory solution of the vexatious problem of taxation.

In modern society value is created in two ways, and only two. First, by labor, applied with intelligence to the soil itself, or to the products of the soil. And, second, by the mere presence and physical needs of large numbers of workers in a small area. The first might be called actual, or tangible value, the products of labor being food, clothing, houses, and all material things needed by man. The second may be called potential value, being intangible, but none the less real so long as industry and the congestion of population continue. This "potential value" is the value which the mere presence and needs of the population give to land and franchises, to mention but two things.

We insist upon the conception of abstract right in the study of the subject of taxation. It is a truism that "no question is ever settled until it is settled right," and the "bad blood" mentioned by Mr. Avery in connection with the levying of taxes is proof that the subject is not settled at all, much less settled right. We take it for granted that the readers of The Christian Science Monitor believe in the idea of democracy, which implies equality of economic opportunity. All such will agree that value created by the individual, by his own labor, is primarily his, and should not be taken for public purposes if sufficient taxes can be raised without. And that all value publicly created, that is, by the people as a whole, by their proximity and by their needs, without conscious effort on the part of anyone, this value should be taken for public purposes, and by means of a system of taxation.

Unless we want to create an aristocracy of wealth by permitting individuals to own and enjoy wealth which the people at large create, we must take that wealth for public purposes by taxation. Let the standard be, All that the people as a whole create belongs of right to all the people, and should all be taken for public purposes. And all that the individual produces by his labor is his, and should not be taken as taxes until all publicly created value is exhausted.

(Signed) C. S. DURAND, M.D.
Yerlington, Nevada, August 9, 1921.

The Grove in the Pasture

The Kansas pasture was carpeted with wild grasses like those on which in old days great herds of buffalo and antelope were wont to graze, and only a few strange weeds and wild flowers had found footing there, chief among them the Canada thistle. A little stream wound its erratic course across the field and on its banks several pairs of burrowing owls had dug their homes. Gypsum glistened in the sunlight from the brooklet's marge and where the bank rose highest stood a grove of hedge trees and the ground under them was carpeted with bluegrass. Here several cows chewed their cud and a flock of woolly sheep lay in the cool shade.

Blackbirds passed to and fro, flickers swayed, low in a bushy growth a brown thrasher brooded her speckled eggs and three young herons clambered about in the branches above their nest. A striped ground squirrel foraged through the grass, each fence post was topped by a glossy black crow and a coyote trotted a short way along the ridge and vanished down the farther slope. The wild free wind of the plains swayed the grass as it passed and rustled the leaves of the trees.

A NEW MUSEUM IN ROME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It will be remembered that during the war Italy took from Austria the beautiful building in Rome called Palazzo Venezia. This palace was built in the fifteenth century by Leon Battista Alberti for the Venetian cardinal, Barbo, who afterward became Paul II, and the palace was left by him to the Venetian republic for the use of its ambassadors. When Venice was conquered by Napoleon the palace passed by a treaty of 1815 into the possession of Austria; but when Italy, in 1866, conquered Venice, Austria still kept the palace, using it as the seat of its embassy to the Vatican. The recent confiscation is then justified, not only as a reprisal for the bombardment of Venice, but as an act of justice for rights which previously had not been respected.

Palazzo Venezia, given its artistic importance, has been appointed to the care of the Ministry of Fine Arts, and work has been at once begun to restore it from the alterations it had suffered in Austrian hands, to its former state. The walls which had been put up to divide the great halls into small rooms have been pulled down and the frescoes of Mantegna and Bramante have been once more brought to light. Signor Hermanin, the learned director of the Museum Corsini, has been appointed to plan the work of the restoration of the palace, and it has been his idea that the palace would be suitable for the great official receptions of the Italian Government. With this idea in view he has begun to decorate the rooms with precious works of art—paintings, sculpture, furniture, and applied art. In May of this year he opened to the public the first series of completed rooms.

These rooms with their contents form a veritable museum and one that because of the taste of their arrangement will afford the greatest interest to students and travelers, more especially as rather than gaining from them an idea of the perfection reached in Italy during the Renaissance by each art, such as we get from the separate collections of painting, sculpture, and applied art. They show how all the arts completed each other. And this ought to be the aim of every modern museum if it does not wish to remain merely a dull show of objects deprived of any actual meaning.

But let us describe briefly, the rooms. The first one is dedicated to Romanesque art with a "cassone" from Terracina, one of the few extant works in carved wood of the thirteenth century. On this is placed a Madonna, also of wood, colored and gilded, of the thirteenth century. There are besides some early paintings on panel from the Roman school of Cavallini up to the Sienese school of Simone Martini. Rare examples of early art are to be found also in the second room; a Roman fresco, a wooden Madonna from the Abruzzi and some well-preserved furniture. A large pastiche containing a very complete and selected collection of armor, helmets, shields of the finest work, leads to the largest and most important rooms.

We come first to the room called after Filippo Lippi, from his famous "Annunciation" which hangs there in the place of honor. It is a large panel in a perfect state of preservation, in which the Virgin is seen, receiving the news brought by the angel, against an elaborate background of architectural perspective. Among other pictures the most noticeable are: a Magdalen by Bachiacca, a Flora by Peruzzi, and a mythological scene, in a delightful landscape, by Sodoma. Two terra cottas attributed to Jacopo della Quercia and Antonio Rossellino, a stupendous blue Syrian vase, and some gilt cassoni of very delicate "pastiglia" work, admirably complete this room.

The next one, called of the Pappagallo from an antique frieze of birds and parrots running along the upper part of the walls, has beautiful sixteenth century furniture—massive, rich, and comfortable. It is represented by interesting wooden statues from the higher valleys of the Adige, where German and Italian influences were so curiously mixed. There are also paintings by Niccolò Alunno, Sodoma, Amico, Aspertino, Liberale da Verona, Cosimo Rosselli, and a Madonna by the very rare and exquisite Venetian master, Giambono. But the most precious masterpiece of this room are some Italian ceramics from early Orvieto to late Deruta. The most important of these is a large Urbino plate of vivid color and Raphael-like design, probably the work of Maestro Giorgio.

The last room is dedicated to Paul II, whose fine marble bust, sculptured by Bellano, a pupil of Donatello, is placed on a monumental cassone. Some vestments, a small painted triptych inlaid with gold and precious stones—a marvel of goldsmith's work—ivories and enamels, among which one representing Jesus is considered the largest in existence, are placed in cases of glass. Along the walls, covered with red brocade, under the fresco decorations where Cicero and Trevisio drew the deeds of Hercules, and over several Florentine Credenze, hang many paintings, three of them of utmost importance: a Virgin enthroned with saints by Antoniazio Romano; a San Sebastiano, by Melozzo da Forlì, and an S. Pietro martyr by Giovanni Bellini.

When, as will soon happen, this room opens on to the Sala Regia and the Sala del Mappamondo with their frescoes by Mantegna and Bramante restored, when, in the next Sala del Constato, as wide as a church, is collected, as has been suggested, the

remains of the sculptured slabs of the Ara Pacis Augustae, and when all the apartments next to these central rooms are furnished, the first floor of Palazzo Venezia will surpass in interest most of the museums of Rome, and will offer a really magnificent residence for important guests of the State.

A STRANGER IN CAMBRIDGE

Beauties of the English University

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
To write of all that Cambridge is and all that Cambridge stands for would test the most rare and sensitive pen among her literary sons; so storied with legend and history are her ancient stones; so beautiful has she become in the course of long centuries through the agency of man and nature; and so deep and subtle is her hold upon the affections of men. It must be even with a little diffidence that the stranger sets down his abiding impressions, after a few days' visit.

There is at Cambridge for the stranger one all-pervading sensation which neither the charm of her



The Mathematical Bridge, Queens' College

crooked ways, the sylvan glory of her gardens, nor the delicate beauty of her colleges can drive away; he is a stranger. Other towns will accept his proffered love at its face value and mother him, just as the farmer's wife will welcome her holiday children as her own. But at Cambridge if one be a stranger a stranger must one for ever remain, unless a chrysalis of that fortunate species termed "freshman." She has, it is true, none of the reserve shown by London to those who are not of hers by birth or adoption. She is willing to show her fair face to the newcomer. And how beautiful she is, her colleges set haphazard athwart the town, around their cobbled courts and grassy lawns so quiet and peaceful, her narrow streets and alleys, astir with the life of town and gown; haphazard, too, in the uncertain manner of their wanderings between the jagged lines of bordering houses, on which the sun and storm of two and three centuries has laid its mellowing hands, her stream coursing beneath the diverse yet always graceful bridges which clasp green college lawns and ancient walls to the elm-studded meadows and groves of the Backs.

Ah! the Backs! To the stranger, who is not called in loyalty to give supreme affection to any college, the Backs, I think, are the crowning glory. On a calm June night to glide up stream between college green and meadow, the scent of new mown hay drifting lazily on the balmy air, the purling of the score-moving water against the measured paddle of the oars; it is a morsel of Elysium strayed to earth. But alas! we may not even here escape from the sense we are intruders. That youth, lying in the canoe under yonder willow reading to the shrill plaint of his gramophone, that other in midstream punting with the easy, supple gestures; those eager, full-toned voices laughing and talking on the bank—they are Cambridge.

Summer-Time Beauty

We were sitting beneath the trees on an island off the coast of Maine, overlooking the beautiful Casco Bay. Maine skies were never bluer, the waters were never smoother, the foliage was never greener, and the song of the birds was never sweeter than it was that day. The gentle swishing of the water on the beach below made a pleasing accompaniment for the symphony of song sparrows in the trees. The only other sound was the gentle chug-chug of a motor boat out in the bay.

Reefing its slender white sails against the turquoise background of sea and sky was a sailboat, convoyed by a company of gulls, which flew gracefully side by side with the boat, then gently circled and pressed their wings shoreward. Across the bay in one direction the coast was trimmed with hilly, jutting clusters of bushy trees; further along were well-plowed fields studded with farmhouses, and inviting little white cottages peeping from among the trees. The rocks, with their coats of golden brown sea-lime, showed themselves unevenly above the water, as though a careless hand had dropped them, like so many pebbles, from the sky, contrasting with the deep, bright blue of the ocean. Then, as white clouds rose softly against the blue of the sky, the subdued shadows cast on the water might have been only to accentuate the more the color reflected on the bay.

BY THE MISSISSIPPI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

He was squatting on the high, sloping banks of the great river, immovable as a lobster. Gazing at nothing in particular, he seemed to be indifferently ruminating, and to be indifferent to the moving panorama of the swirling stream. My proximity went unnoticed by him.

The surly river at his feet conveyed an impression of the same indifference to objects outside of itself. The current rushed past, quite oblivious of the mischief its headlong flight might work upon the landscape. One could plainly see, however, that between it and the neighboring town no love had been lost. Fully aware of the turbulent and lawless character of the Mississippi, the town had discreetly kept away from the banks, lest the stream take it into its head to make one of its familiar leaps out of its muddy bed and impudently invade the immaculate streets.

Some such event had taken place recently higher up the stream, and the Mississippi was impetuously sweeping seaward, bearing with it hundreds of trees and millions of tons of soil. But the man took no more notice of this robbery of a continent than did the few Negroes

traps him," he volunteered. "Ain't seen him agin. Bet yar!"

"Jim? Who's he?" I asked. He appeared to weigh the exact extent of my ignorance before replying. "Jim's my son. It was 10 year ago, across in-a-ah! Jim'll sure appreciate it. Now, that would be a right handsome thing to dew."

I said that the west was a big place, and that Jim and I might miss one another. But if I could know where he was, I might make an effort to look him up and deliver any message he could give me.

The man's shrewd, deep-sunken eyes were gazing into space again. "Well, you're sure put one over me!" he said, scratching his head. He turned slowly toward the shack.

"Sus-an-a-nah!" he called in a long extended drawl. A woman came to the door. She held a saucepan. She was one of those none too rare creatures who somehow grow very much like their setting.

"Say, Sus-an-nah!" asked her husband. "What's the name of that burg whar our Jim's located?"

There was more intuitive intelligence in the begrimed face of the woman than in that of the longshoreman. She looked out upon the stream bearing the vague, half-hidden forms of trees, then at the fathom and jet-sam floating in the eddies made by the slowly moving steamboat. But she had forgotten. Amid all the ruck of that ragged edged life of hers she could not recall where her boy lived. She disappeared within the cabin slowly, and emerged again with a dirty scrap of paper.

"Cheyenne!" she said in a hard voice, and regarded her saucepan.

"Well, Sus-an-nah! Here's a party as is goin tew see Jim. I reckon well send a heap o' lovin' kindness to the lad, ah?"

The unemotional woman slowly nodded, looked at me with expressionless eyes, nodded again, smiled and disappeared into the cabin.

The man raised himself. "Yew understand? Cheyenne! A heap o' lovin' kindness to Jim!"

Then he wended his way cautiously down to the old steamboat, humming softly.

A DRINKING ORCHID

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Not so long ago there was discovered in South America an orchid that takes a drink, whenever it feels thirsty, simply by letting a tube down into the water. When not in use, it seems, this tube is coiled up on top of the plant. One hot afternoon, as the discoverer was seated under some brushwood at the side of a lagoon on the Rio de la Plata, he observed near at hand a forest covered with orchids and climbing caeti. In front of the botanist, stretching over the waters of the lagoon, and about a foot above it, was a branch on which here and there were clusters of common air plants growing. A network of green caeti twined around it.

Among the orchids the botanist noticed one different from all the rest, the leaves of lance-head shape, growing all around the root and radiating from it. From the center or axis of the plant hung a long, slender stem about one-eighth of an inch thick and one-fourth of an inch wide. The lower end of this was in the water to a depth of about four inches.

The botanist at once went over to examine his discovery, and, to his surprise, when he touched the plant, the center stem gradually contracted and rolled itself up in a spiral like a roll of tape. It was found on examination that the stem was a long, slender, flat tube, open at the outer end and connected at the inner end to the roots by a series of hairlike tubes.

Subsequent observations disclosed the fact that when the plant was in need of water this tube would gradually unwind till it dipped into the lake. Then it would slowly coil around and wind up, carrying with it the quantity of water that the part of the tube, which had been immersed, contained. When the final coil was made, the water was poured, as it were, directly into the roots of the plant. The coil remained in this position until the plant required more water.

Australian Cattle Stations

Afghan camels are practically the only means of transport in Central Australia. The North South railway runs at present from Port Augusta, near Adelaide, to Oodnadatta, but beyond Oodnadatta the sandy nature of parts of the country makes it impossible to use motors or wagons. Central Australia is by no means a desert; it is a land of wonderful possibilities for raising horses and cattle. In many parts the vegetation is luxuriant but the country is so thinly populated that enormous areas are owned by a few people. One man owns 4000 square miles—more than half the area of Wales. When Central Australia is opened up and irrigated it may well become one of the most prosperous parts of Australia.

A LITERARY SOIREE IN MOSCOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent visit to London of Sergei Koussevitsky, the Russian orchestral conductor, reminded me of a memorable experience in Moscow a year ago. The little party of investigating visitors to which I was attached had spent an interesting evening at the little Chamber Theater, which is an offshoot of the Art Theater. It had been very pleasant to pass for a few hours from the discussion of the problems, difficulties, and tribulations of the Russian people to the world in which the privileged artist class still reigns, and it seemed fitting, therefore, that as we left the theater we should be invited to an informal gathering of writers and musicians at which a special honor was to be paid to the poet Constantin Balmont.

The party assembled at about 11 o'clock in the Palace of Art, a fine mansion on the boulevard which had been set aside since the Revolution by its owner, a well-known countess, as a rendezvous for those who were striving to keep alive the arts of literature and music. Russia has a summer time extension of three hours, so that it is still broad daylight at mid-night, and this fosters the national habit of keeping late hours. Consequently it seemed like early evening to the English visitors when we stepped from the glow of the softening sunlight, falling on the trees of the boulevard and the courtyard of the mansion, into a large, cool apartment, where we were greeted warmly by a company of a hundred men and women.

The thirtieth anniversary of the publication of Balmont's first poem was being celebrated, and artistic societies from several far-distant towns in Russia, including Saratoff, had sent representatives to pay him tribute. These took the form of recited poems or addresses, after each of which the poet and reader kissed each other on both cheeks. Balmont read some of his own work, a girl from a far away eastern province advanced slowly, offered a shy greeting, and scurried away into the background. Another bronzed, dark-eyed, eastern girl, wearing a loose robe and an embroidered white silk cap, recited emotionally in a low chanting tone. Then a queer figure stepped forward. His tousled, unwashed hair, rough linen blouse and breeches, ragged khaki puttees, and old, worn boots, contrasted incongruously with the white dresses of the women. But he was greeted with applause when he recited verses in a soft voice. We learned afterward that he was a peasant poet from one of the villages in the Moscow Government.

It was long after midnight when the gathering broke up. There were no cabs. Every one had to walk home in the business of the twilight. As I recall the scene it seems to belong to the world of dreams.

It was at this meeting that I first met Koussevitsky. I found that he spoke English well and he asked me to convey greetings to some of his musical friends in London. He told me that he had hoped to obtain permission to visit England shortly, and I was not therefore surprised when we again met unexpectedly on the frontier between Russia and Estonia. We discovered that he and his wife had received a permit to visit Reval, where the great Moscow opera singer, Chaliapine, had lately given a recital, but owing to some misdirection on the Estonian side they had not been permitted to go forward. For six days they had lived in a railway carriage on a siding, and they had exhausted their stock of food. We were happily able to provide them with a supply and left them in a cheerful mood, despite their misadventure.

Koussevitsky, whose performances in London evoked much praise and admiration, is a typical Russian cosmopolitan artist, modest and amiable, and enthusiastically devoted to his art. He is a conductor of great power. It was understood when he left Moscow that he should return to Russia.

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DEBT FUNDING BILL IS RECOMMENDED

Senate Finance Committee Acts Favorably on Measure Enabling Secretary of Treasury to Deal With Foreign Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Finance Committee has reported favorably the bill for funding foreign debts to the United States. The Administration has been extremely anxious that the bill, which would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to handle the intricate problem of adjusting financial relations between the United States and other nations in accordance with his discretion, should be passed at an early date. Indeed, it was admitted that the government would be seriously embarrassed if action were not taken before the recess of Congress.

To the Secretary of State it has been a matter of hardly less concern than to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce is equally interested, for upon the ability of the United States to make necessary adjustments depends many of the steps toward readjustment. This is especially true because of the fact that the United States is not using a signatory of the Versailles Treaty or a member of the League of Nations, must deal directly with matters that might otherwise be settled in common with other countries.

Time Must Be Granted

For example, in regard to countries so exhausted financially and economically as Austria, it is impossible to expect payment of debts until they have had an opportunity to recoup their resources to some extent. At present the United States has no alternative except to demand payment of obligations when due. It is generally agreed that the allied nations must be given time within which to pay interest as well as capital.

The objections in the Senate have been due largely to the unlimited authority with which the Secretary of the Treasury will be clothed if the proposed bill is passed. The answer has been that this is absolutely necessary, since any other method of so modifying demands to meet special conditions could not be dealt with through the slow and cumbersome method of obtaining authority by special legislation. The only curb placed by the majority of the Senate Finance Committee on the legislation asked for by the Administration, conferring broad powers on the Secretary of the Treasury, is in the form of an amendment requiring the funding to be completed within five years.

Prompt Action Needed

The majority report expressed the view that it was necessary to authorize some one to deal promptly with the foreign loan situation, and assurance was given that the Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to accept obligations other than those of the debtor country, in the case of the principal debtor countries, and that "it is not his intention to accept German bonds unless it becomes necessary or desirable to do so in some now unforeseen special case."

A majority of the committee agreed with Secretary Mellon, the report stated, "that in the case of the principal foreign governments receiving advances from the proceeds of Liberty bonds, the United States is committed to the postponement of the interest for two or three years (over two years of which is elapsed), and also to the spreading over subsequent years of the payment of the postponed interest installments, and not to charge interest on the postponed interest, at least during the two or three year period."

"However," it continued, "this obligation is contingent upon the foreign government concerned carrying out with reasonable promptness the funding on its short-term obligations held by the United States after the United States shall be ready to proceed with such negotiations."

The purpose of the bill is thus described: "To give the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, ample power to enable him, when the condition of the debtor country shall have been definitely ascertained, and the claims of all parties interested shall have been presented, to deal with the situation promptly and broadly in such a way as will, in his judgment, best protect the interests of the United States and assure the payment of the principal and interest of the debts now owing to it."

MUSICIANS SUCCEED IN OUSTING OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One step toward peace in the controversy between theater managers and musicians is marked by the final success of the majority, in the Musical Mutual Protective Union, after four failures, in suspending their president and seven other officers on charges requiring a hearing later and possible permanent removal.

For the time being conservatives control the union, and they are those who believe that the local would never have been expelled from the American Federation of Musicians if the radicals now suspended had not carried union tactics too far.

Another effort will now be made to enter the federation, although the suspended officials may resort to injunction proceedings. It is said that the power of these officials has been made possible by an organization with the Musical Mutual Protective Union, rep-

resenting a minority which concentrated upon these eight men the 15 votes for officers allowed to each member.

Union Refuses Proposed Cut
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Members of the Musical Union are not disposed to accept a lower wage standard, and at a meeting recently held they voted unanimously not to assent to the proposal of the theatrical managers that they accept reduced pay during the coming theatrical season. The proposed reduction is from a minimum of \$38 a week for houses giving eight performances weekly, and of \$45 for 12-performance houses.

ALIEN TAX BRINGS RUSH TO REGISTER

Californian \$10 Poll Tax on Foreign-Born Causes Many to Seek Citizenship and Reveals Some Who Have Made False Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—An interesting outgrowth of the enforcement of the law for the registration of aliens, and the collection of a \$10 poll tax from all who are ineligible to citizenship, or who being ineligible, have not taken out papers, is the rush of aliens from virtually all countries to become citizens. It would appear that the majority of these aliens, except the Japanese and Chinese, who cannot become citizens, value their citizenship in the countries of their birth less than they do the \$10 which the State taxes them to retain that citizenship. Virtually every county in the State has reported a considerable increase in applications for citizenship, many such applications coming from men who had been in this country for 20 to 40 years, but who, prior to the imposition of the tax had taken out no papers.

The enforcement of the law also has exposed a number of men, some of them prominent, several of them holding office, all having voted for a number of years, who are not citizens. Several of these have proved themselves sincere in their belief that they were citizens, either through supposed naturalization of their parents, or through their own naturalization, since proved to be defective.

In Alameda County, to the end of June, 1921, more persons had taken out citizenship papers than in all of 1920, the figures being 555 for the first six months of 1921 and 543 for the entire 12 months of 1920. During the same six months of 1921, 453 were admitted to citizenship in Alameda County, as compared with 452 for the whole year of 1920.

The surprising condition is that so many men who have been enjoying the protection of this government for many years are applying for citizenship. Registration clerks believe this is due to the fact that the friends of these men have believed for years that they were citizens, and now, with the exposures of the alien poll tax law, the non-citizens do not want to be humiliated before the friends they have made in this country.

"The cry of 'America for Americans,' and the steady operation of Americanization schools, also has accomplished great deal in pointing the way to citizenship, and in inducing aliens to become citizens of the country which fosters them," said Eugene Phelps, deputy naturalization clerk. "The American League has sent broadcast the notice that overseas service men may procure citizenship under a special provision without having to go through the 5½-year probationary period required of others. This has brought in thousands."

"If an alien poll tax law accomplished nothing else but the good it has done, and is doing, in convincing aliens that they should be citizens, the efforts of those who framed and passed the measure have been well rewarded."

MILLIONS NECESSARY SAYS MR. LASKER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress eventually must provide \$300,000,000 to settle Shipping Board accounts, Albert Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, said today in a letter presented to the Senate by Senator Medill McCormick, (R.), of Illinois.

"The present Administration of the board will not be affected," Mr. Lasker said, "by the refusal of Congress to pay these unliquidated debts which were inherited from the past Administration. These debts were made by the Wilson Administration, and must at some time be liquidated, either now or later, and I do not want Congress to rest under the misapprehension that in seemingly cutting down the Shipping Board's estimate of appropriations it has really saved or can save any money."

REDUCTION OF NAVAL RESERVE PERSONNEL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reduction of the officer personnel of the naval reserve force by approximately one-half has been ordered by the Navy Department, as a retrenchment measure, on recommendation of the general board. Reserve commissions in several of the staff corps have been abolished and all warrant officers in the reserve done away with.

There are now 26,500 reserve officers, including all classes. The new orders provide for reduction to the following totals: Line officers, 4,500; medical officers, 300; supply officers, 200; and aviators, 200. Decision as to the reduction of officers in class III, the Merchant Marine, has not been reached, but Navy Department officials said that it would be materially reduced.

FARM LOAN BILL TO BE EXPEDITED

House of Representatives Will Take Vote Immediately in Hope of Clearing Way So as to Make Recess Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the hope of clearing its program of remaining important legislation, so as to make it possible to take a recess this week, the House of Representatives will vote today on the passage of the Administration's substitute for the Norris bill to finance the exportation of agricultural products.

General debate having ended on the measure, all that remains to be done is to go through the formalities. The pending motion is on by Otis Wingo (D.), Representative from Arkansas, to recommittal of the bill. This failing, the House will proceed to take the final vote on passage. Mr. Wingo contends that provisions should be added to authorize the War Finance Corporation to purchase \$200,000,000 of farm loan bonds and to make loans directly to agricultural producers. The bill would make \$1,000,000,000 available to the corporation for facilitating the export of farm products. A number of changes have been made, and after its passage in the House on Monday it probably will be sent to conference.

Unlike its mate, the Administration's bill to lend financial assistance to the railroads will be roughly treated in the House. It is likely to be taken up today after passage of the agricultural bill and several days of debate will be necessary to force it through.

It will be formally reported from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee today, having already been changed in important respects. Chief among these changes is an amendment refusing to recognize claims for so-called "inefficiency of labor" during the war period. A second change gives preference to agricultural needs over the needs of the carriers in the plans of the War Finance Corporation.

It is frankly conceded that the Republicans will need all the votes they can muster together to force passage of the railroad bill in the House. For this reason, Frank W. Mondell, majority leader, intends to keep every member in Washington. A full membership also is needed in view of the approaching vote on recess plans.

Agricultural representatives will lead the fight against the railroad bill. So long as the farmer will pay a large proportion for maintenance of the country's transportation he intends to have a voice in the framing of any legislation bearing on the carriers. For this reason there is a persistent demand in the House for the appearance of William G. McCauley, Walter D. Hines, former directors-general of the railroad administration before the joint congressional committee on agricultural inquiry. As these former officials were denied the opportunity of testifying before the Senate and House interstate commerce committees, the agriculturalists want their testimony on the railroad situation for the public records.

Sidney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, is chairman of the joint committee. He already has directed a survey of transportation problems and their relations to the agricultural situation. It is possible that he will lend an ear to both of the former directors-general.

COOPERATIVE BANK EXTENSION URGED

Massachusetts Movement Would Establish Them Wherever They Can Be Supported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of more cooperative banks in cities and towns where they are needed and adding to the usefulness of those already in operation, is the object of a movement inaugurated by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the details of which are being prepared by a special committee.

"Our organization is actuated in the matter for a threefold purpose," said William S. Felton, president of the exchange, in announcing its plans. "First, the most effective method for restoring the capital of the country, so heavily depleted by war expenditures, is by systematic saving on the part of the individual and the cooperative bank is the most effective agency for such a purpose."

"Second—One of the great needs of the country is more and better housing facilities. It is most important to supply these needs both for social and economic reasons. As John Burns once said: 'You can't make a democracy out of a nation of tenement dwellers.' When a man becomes the owner of a home he is a better citizen. Many people would never have acquired homes but for the cooperative bank mortgage."

"Third—Every person who subscribes to cooperative bank shares is building the foundation of material comfort and prosperity for himself and his family. The more widespread this plan is adopted the greater will be the well-being and happiness of every one."

"We mean to ascertain just what Massachusetts towns, now without a cooperative bank, could probably support one, and we shall offer to cooperate with the people of these towns in establishing such an institution, furnishing them with complete information, assisting them in obtaining a charter and getting started and

furnishing speakers for publicity purposes if desired. All this, of course, we shall do without any charge. We also plan to join forces with the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League and similar organizations to increase the business of existing banks."

NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY NEED URGED

Committee of Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Pacific Coast Tour Tells of Progress That Is Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Substantial progress on the formation of a national policy for the preservation and perpetuation of the timber resources of the United States was made at a conference of many elements interested in the lumber business, just held in this city, to examine into the major problems which confront not only the lumber industry, but the practical side of forestry as well. The meeting took the form of a hearing before the national forestry policy committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. D. L. Goodville of Chicago, chairman of the committee, presided, and former Governor George C. Pardee of California summarized the purposes of the hearing, when he said:

"The visit of this forestry committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the Pacific coast, and the conferences which are being held, is the most important and significant happening in years in the development of state and federal forestry policies."

Dr. Pardee, after welcoming the visiting committee, turned the conference over to Chairman Goodville, who explained the mission of the committee, pointing out that the members were here as representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, an organization representing 1400 constituent chambers of commerce and trade associations with an underlying membership of 750,000.

Increasing Shortage

"The increasing shortage of timber throughout the east, which has approached a crisis in the paper industry in New England and in many hardwood industries," said Chairman Goodville, "has brought to the front this question of a national policy."

"Our committee is not here on a probing or judicial mission. It is hoped to make a study as business men which may lead to a report to the Chamber of Commerce which may assist that organization in establishing a policy which will be fair to all interested parties, lumbermen as well as public."

"We have had the heartiest cooperation from the lumbermen at our conferences at Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and it is indeed significant that the lumbermen of Oregon, Washington, and California, that contain 50 per cent of the remaining standing timber in the United States, have expressed with such clearness and vision their willingness to cooperate with the federal and state governments in making these forests permanent."

"Our conferences have shown clearly that the far-sighted lumbermen of the entire Pacific coast district feel that the time is here when a national forestry policy must be formulated—not in response to local demands alone, but to the larger demands of the nation. While types of forests, fire hazard, and methods of logging vary in the different districts, the interdependence of our great industries on supplies of lumber and timber from all sections makes this a national problem."

Needs of National Policy

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, secretary-manager of the American Pulp and Paper Association, a member of the visiting committee, explained briefly some of the facts, emphasizing the need of a national policy. He said: "The United States is using its timber four and one-half times as fast as it is growing. Of the original 800,000,000 acres of virgin timber in the United States there remain only 150,000,000, most of which is on the Pacific coast. There are 200,000 acres of cut-over lands with second growth ranging from poor to good, and 81,000,000 acres with no stand whatever."

"As indicative of the interest being taken in the subject," said Dr. Baker, "there are two bills now before Congress dealing with this question, and while it is not the province of this committee to urge any particular bills, a discussion of the principles involved in these two bills sheds considerable light on the general subject. The Snell bill, which has as one of its chief sponsors Col. William B. Greeley, Chief United States Forester, provides for cooperation between the federal government and the states along the same lines as cooperative road building legislation."

"It leaves the initiative with the states, but provides for national organization backed up by the inducement of federal appropriation. The Capper bill, on the other hand, provides for strong federal control through the taxing power. This bill has for its chief sponsor Mr. Gifford Pinchot, formerly United States Forester under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft."

"Under the Capper bill a heavy tax will be placed on timber not cut according to federal regulations." Discussions at the San Francisco conference showed that California lumbermen have the same problems as other districts, namely, fire protection, taxation and forest regulation.

WORKING WOMEN TO AID DISARMAMENT

World-Wide Expression in Favor of Armament Limitation Is Planned for Armistice Day by the Trade Union League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Working women of the world are planning for a world-wide expression of their views in favor of disarmament on Armistice Day when the conference called by the President of the United States to discuss the limitation of armaments is to convene.

Telegrams inviting the participation of many women's organizations of the United States and the organized women in 48 nations which are sending delegates to the second International Congress of Working Women in Geneva were sent out on behalf of the National Women's Trade Union League by Mrs. Raymond Robins, its national president, who is also president of the International Congress of Working Women.

"To strengthen the governments in their desire to disarm, by giving unequivocal expression of women of all the world," the purpose of the women in charge of the movement. Plans are not yet announced as to the form that the manifestation will take, but committees will at once be organized in order to put the arrangements well under way before the American delegates to the International Congress of Working Women sail for Geneva, early in September.

The text of the message of the National Women's Trade Union League to the women of 48 nations, signed by Mrs. Robins, is as follows:

"President Harding has set Armistice Day for the opening of the momentous disarmament conference at Washington. When we remember that that day went up from the peoples of all nations in thanksgiving that peace would once more dwell on earth, no other day would lend the same significance throughout the entire world as this anniversary of November 11, 1918. Since that day the aftermath of the war, with its hunger, suffering and misery, has appalled the conscience and paralyzed the spirit of mankind. This is the great hour of women out of the darkness that overwhelmed it. The hour to liberate humanity from the crushing burden of armaments is at hand. The government will be strengthened in their desire to disarm if the women of the nations will give unequivocal expression to their will."

"Organized effort is essential to the achievement of our purpose. American working women, through the National Women's Trade Union League, ask you to unite in making that we unequivocally express our belief on Armistice Day by organizing a world-wide demonstration to be followed by constructive action."

The National Women's Trade Union League, which is a federation of trade union women and allies of the Labor movement, has 20 local leagues in the United States, with an affiliated membership of about 600,000. Its national headquarters is in Washington and its local offices are in Albany, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; Birmingham, Alabama; Boston, Chicago, Clinton, Iowa; Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Robins has been mentioned as the most likely appointee if the President decides to name a woman delegate to the conference.

LABOR WELL OFF IN ENGLAND, IT IS SAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although to a great extent continuing their reticence with regard to their observations of prohibition in the United States, C. H. Stich and J. E. Davison, Labor Party members of the British House of Commons, let it be known before they sailed for home on Saturday that they did not think it proper to comment now upon the correctness of the British impression that the United States is bone dry, because it is too early to form a decided opinion of the subject.

But to examine into the prohibition question they said, was not the chief object of their visit in the United States. They had desired particularly to look into the condition of Labor. The one great difference between British and American Labor, they found, was that British Labor was more articulate politically than the American. They found that the British unskilled laborer is better off than the American, that it costs him about half as much to live, that the proportion of unemployment is about the same, and that woman labor in the United States is not as highly organized as in England.

PACIFIC STRIKE CALL HAS SMALL RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Defiance of the national labor unions by the so-called "outlaw unions" of the northern California district, in calling a strike of building trades workers the second week in August, apparently has failed, though it is expected to bring expulsion of the unions from the American Federation of Labor and from affiliation with the national organizations in the building trades field.

The local strike called by these organizations resulted in about 50 men, out of more than 7000, quitting their jobs, but it brought immediate threats of revocation of their charters by the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Fifteen unions

are in the agreement to maintain the strike, but the situation is further complicated by the fact that neither the presidents, directors nor any other constituted authority in these unions voted to call the walkout, the call being issued by a "rank-and-file committee" organized inside these unions when the main body of workmen avowed their disapproval of their officers and of present conditions.

The Building Trades Council and the Labor Council refused to have anything to do with the strike, or to approve of the plan to call it. Visiting committees from the unions, numbering several hundred men, who were sent out to call men off jobs through San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, were barred from seeing the workmen except at lunch time or after work, and so failed to call off many of the men now working. Only about 50 of those who were called off by these committees left their work.

For the first time an attempt was made to spread the "outlaw" movement beyond the boundaries of California, when the rank-and-file committee cabled to Honolulu, calling all men at work there. Since about 75 per cent of the building trades labor there is employed on federal buildings, however, the response was very meager.

VACCINATION ORDER BRINGS PROTESTS

Passengers on Trans-Atlantic Steamships Complain of the Health Service Requirements in Foreign Ports as "Outrage"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For the second time within the past few weeks, passengers arriving here on trans-Atlantic liners have complained of what they call the "outrage" of being compelled to submit to vaccination by representatives of the United States Health Service.

The latest complaints were made by passengers aboard the French liner Rochambeau. This, being a one-cabin ship, was regarded by the Health Service as carrying second-class passengers. As such, the complainants were compelled to submit to vaccination at Havre, as part of the Health Service precautions against admission of so-called infected immigrants into the United States.

These protests drew from the French passenger liner's traffic manager an interesting statement describing the activities of the Health Service in European ports.

"It is a well known fact," said A. T. Henderson, "that the American Government a few months ago established health offices in the different ports of embarkation in Europe. American doctors are in charge, and the decision rests with them as to whether or not an American or an alien, no matter in what class he travels, coming to America from any infected country, should be vaccinated. Neither the French line, nor any other operating steamships between Europe and America have any discretion in the matter."

Asserting that the Health Service had no legal right to operate upon American citizens against their wish, a score of American passengers protested to the United States consul at Havre. One Montreal woman is said to have claimed immunity as a through passenger, and refused to be vaccinated, and four American women are said to have escaped that procedure.

Dr. Gaston de Combes is quoted as saying that the Health Service would not permit any but American vaccine to be used, and this was too strong. This is interesting in connection with Mr. Henderson's statement:

"The alleged statement by passengers that the vaccinating was done by French doctors in unsanitary conditions is absolutely without foundation. It is possible that American surgeons in charge at Havre may have employed French assistants."

DRESSED BEEF PRICES REACH LOW FIGURE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale prices of dressed beef in eastern markets last week were down to within 2 cents of pre-war prices of 1913, the price decline during the year having been nearly 45 per cent, according to figures published by the American Meat Packers Institute.

Average wholesale prices approximated 14 cents a pound during the week, against 20 cents in the same week of last year and 15½ cents in 1916. It was stated, Ordinary grade beef had dropped 27 per cent in the last two weeks in the New York markets, and the next grade, medium, 19 per cent, only fancy beef prices holding "fairly firm" because of the limited quantities available, it was stated.

These figures should furnish consumers with opportunity for "bargains in beef," the institute statement said, "particularly the consumer who does not insist on fancy beef and the popular cuts therefrom."

DRY PETITION BEARS MILLIONS OF NAMES

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A dry petition a mile and a half long, bearing 7,500,000 names from 50 different nations, was exhibited on Saturday at the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention. It urges "raising the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink trade and the opium traffic."

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Manufacturer of Ladies' Trimmed HATS
194 Broadway, New York
Hats on the door ready to ship at all times.

FORESTRY MEASURE CALLED INADEQUATE

Snell Bill to Protect and Promote Forest Resources Declared Lacking in Equitable Solution of the Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Provisions of the Snell bill, which seeks to establish machinery for protection and promotion of forest resources, do not provide an equitable solution of the problem, declared Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, discussing forestry legislation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The bill, he said, seeks to follow a course abandoned by every national movement of importance, and "relies on the states to provide the regulatory legislation, offering them a few thousand dollars bonus if they will so act."

"The prevention of forest devastation," Mr. Reynolds said, "the acquisition of forest producing lands and the elimination of forest devastation are the immediate problems. The Snell bill now before Congress provides for \$1,000,000 for fire prevention in cooperation with the states. To give adequate protection to the forests will require from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually, of which the government should bear at least one-third. The bill falls short, therefore, of the known need, in that respect and when Congress makes a cut, which is likely to happen, the amount received will be far from adequate. The most foolish thing we in this country are guilty of, is allowing forest fire to continue to sweep over 10,000,000 acres annually, in the face of a timber shortage."

"The Snell Bill provides a direct appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the purchase of lands for national forests. Based on the acre per person requirement, this sum spent in purchase and reforestation of land now will furnish at the end of 60 years just about enough timber to supply the need of the population for one year. If that appropriation can be made yearly—provided it can be spent economically—for an indefinite period, it might suffice, but since it is a direct appropriation requested the chances are small of obtaining it at this time, when Congress is squirming to reduce the tax burden."

Business Proposition

"A salesman would never approach a financially embarrassed man to buy on a cash basis an order of goods many times as great as it had ever bought before. From the business standpoint, you will agree that he would be foolish to do so, and yet that is exactly the proposition proposed by the Snell Bill. It is not time that we apply business methods to our problems of forest conservation."

"From the standpoint of eliminating 'forest devastation' the Snell Bill sticks to a wrecked ship, one that has been abandoned by every other national movement of importance, such as equal suffrage and prohibition. It relies on the states to provide the regulatory legislation, and offers them a few thousand dollars as a bonus if they will so act. No hope can be entertained for an equitable solution of the problem on such a basis. Even if the states did pass such laws the lack of uniformity in them would place a burden on the lumbermen, and certainly one state will not handicap its industries to the advantage of similar industries in other states."

Capper Bill

"On the other hand the new Capper Bill does attempt to solve the problem on an equitable basis, giving the lumbermen some voice in the kind of regulations to be adopted, and bringing the whole country at once into line. The lumbermen cannot object seriously to this proposition because in the first place they have a hand in helping to carry out the regulations and since all are placed on an equal basis at once any extra cost to them in their effort to prevent forest devastation can be passed along to the consumer, who must eventually pay the bill. The lumberman will benefit by the improvement in his forest land and the public will benefit by having this devastation stopped."

"The public welfare demands that these things be done, and in the long run the public must pay the bill. It is too serious a matter to quibble over minor details. We can gain nothing by trying to pass radical legislation without attempting to substitute sentiment for facts. We have never before had a serious shortage in any of our basic natural resources, and the newness of the problem calls for new methods of attack. We must put the issue in simple and practical form, and at the same time distribute the burden equitably among all concerned. With such a platform, we can go to the people with confidence and full assurance of their support."

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GOVERNOR SEEKS DECISION OF PEOPLE

Popular Election of Maine Council May Result From Its Attitude on Nomination of Public Utilities Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine — Continued refusal of the Governor's Council to confirm the nomination of Howard Davies as chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission and the announcement by Gov. Percival P. Baxter that the issue is now before the people, to be decided by public sentiment, may result in a movement for the popular election of the members of the Governor's Council instead of their election by the Legislature.

Although Governor Baxter has presented Mr. Davies' name to the council four times, his nomination has not been endorsed nor have the members given the Governor satisfactory reasons for their attitude. "The people will decide who is right, the council or myself," says Governor Baxter. "The councilors have made a definite statement to me that they never will confirm Mr. Davies or make a public statement of their position. This being so nothing can be accomplished by further renominations."

The controversy between Governor Baxter and the members of the council has been going on for several months, the issue having been first raised when the Governor found that Benjamin F. Cleaves, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, was registered as a legislative agent for a number of private corporations and in that capacity appeared at legislative hearings in their interests. Governor Baxter demanded Mr. Cleaves' resignation, which was given after the former threatened impeachment proceedings.

Survey of Situation

It is known that Governor Baxter made a careful survey of the situation with a view of procuring for the vacancy a man as free as possible from corporate interests. Influence was brought to bear from various quarters, not only against the proposed nomination of Mr. Davies, but also in favor of men it was felt would not be antagonistic to various large interests which hope to see a number of projects developed without too much interference on the part of the State.

It is pointed out that the council, in refusing to confirm the Governor's nomination, or to give satisfactory reasons therefor, is placing itself in an awkward position before the people. It is realized that an appointment of the Legislature to the members of the council in reality represents neither the Governor nor the people and that membership in the council is generally a reward for political service to men who are felt to be "safe." Hence the talk in a number of quarters of promoting a movement for popular election of councilors as is done in Massachusetts and some other States.

Governor Baxter's statement places the issue squarely before the people. "I want the people of Maine to understand," he says, "the situation that exists in connection with the vacancy in the chairmanship of the Public Utilities Commission. I became Governor on January 31 and was not behind me not now under either expressed or implied obligation to any person or corporation, and so am free to act for what I conscientiously consider the highest interests of the State of Maine."

Held Behind Closed Doors

The Governor goes on to tell of the nomination of Mr. Davies as a man "who would honestly represent both the people and the business interests of the State." The meetings of the council, he says, were held behind closed doors and what was said cannot be made a matter of public record without the consent of the council. "I desire," says the Governor, "that everything that has been said at these meetings be made a matter of public record."

"In view of this deadlock," Governor Baxter says, "and in justice to my nominee, to the public and to myself, I cannot yield my position, which is that the public has the right to know why the Governor's nominee is not acceptable to the councilors. The Governor is the head of the State and he, not the council, is responsible for the record of the administration. I am accountable to the people of Maine for all my official acts and in fulfilling my public duties have taken, and shall continue to take, the people into my confidence, giving them the reasons for whatever is done. A principle is involved in the present situation and no self-respecting Governor could do otherwise than I have done. The people will determine who is right, the council or myself."

SCHOOL REFORMS IN HAWAII ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California — The Hawaiian public school system is making steady and remarkable gains, according to William F. Jones, who is here in connection with the meeting of the Press Congress of the World, to meet in Honolulu in October. To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Jones said:

"There are 42,000 children in the public schools of Hawaii. There are 147 public schools, with 1300 teachers, and the pupils represent some 25 races. Sixty private schools, with 400 teachers, care for some 7000 more pupils, and there are 175 foreign-

language schools, with 300 teachers and 20,000 pupils, over which the public school department of the islands recently has been given complete control. Under the new ruling of the territorial government, these foreign-language schools must have all their textbooks translated into English, and must submit them for the approval of the school board before they can be used. It has been established beyond doubt that a number of the Japanese schools were teaching loyalty to the Mikado and patriotism for Japan, rather than loyalty to the United States, which protects the

THE ROSENBERG COLLECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A few years ago the writer spent some time in the company of two distinguished English connoisseurs of the arts and crafts, ancient and modern. Museums and private collections in more capitals than one had been inspected and had left these critical judges comparatively cold. In due course a visit was paid to the chateau

from royal and imperial persons. From the time of Christian IV are numerous portraits, miniatures and other things, gold-beakers and many personal articles. Of great beauty is an oval cup of but agate, studded with rubies; the Württemberg coat of arms is cut in the lid upon which stands a Roman warrior in enamel, with drawn sword and the same heraldic emblem on his shield; Duke Johan Frederick of Württemberg, in the year 1616, paid a visit to King Christian IV; rulers and princes gave precious gifts in days gone by. Christian IV's antechamber is the

during the fire of Christiansborg Palace, 1734, but recovered. There are casquets of ivory, busts of ivory, a wonderfully rigged man-of-war (1683) and several other vessels of ivory; a mug of carved ivory with a Bacchus procession in bold relief; diverse beakers of ivory, of amber, of crystal and gold, a beautiful beaker of crystal with Neptune and the Nereids; there are scent bottles, a game of chess, the figures representing kings and queens of Denmark and Sweden, miniatures, amongst them portraits of Charles I and Charles II of England. In the King's apartment, devoted



Where the treasures of Danish kings are preserved

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Japanese in their homes and labor in the islands.

"Translations of these books by competent translators show that the Japanese children were urged to maintain their Japanese loyalty and patriotism, and to remember that they are not individual Japanese, but members of one race, citizens of one nation, wherever they may be. The foreign-language schools were turned over to the public school department as soon as these things were learned, and are being watched very closely."

ERIE RAILROAD'S SHOP ACTION IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to take immediate action in regard to the Erie Railroad Company's turning over of its roundhouse and shops at Marion, Ohio, to a private concern, the executive committee of the Committee of Forty-Eight has sent a letter to that body which reads in part:

"This episode adds fresh proof to an already imposing mass of evidence that the railroads are run by a small group, which controls our national resources, transportation, industry and credit, stifles competition, prevents every opportunity for development of all and thus dictates the conditions under which we live."

"Responsible men and women, members of our organization in all of the 48 States in the Union, are urging us constantly to use our influence to bring about some practical solution of the railroad problem. The commission of which you are the head is at present the only means of effective expression of the sentiments of the great traveling and shipping public, or indeed for that majority who directly or indirectly are concerned with the efficient and economic operation of the railroads."

"To you, then, we turn with the expectation that your honorable body will take prompt and energetic action to put a halt to this latest attempt of the railroad executives to avoid their obligations and responsibilities to the public."

"We need not remind you that there is in this country a wide-spread and constantly growing distrust of the efficacy of governmental control. If the Erie Railroad is permitted to shout its defiance of that control in the manner of its recent action at Marion, and by force of successful example, pave the way to further defiance by other roads, then indeed the Interstate Commerce Commission has become superfluous."

"Until the time comes when the American people demand public ownership of public utilities, governmental control and supervision offer the sole defense of the people against the constant aggressions of the banking clique behind the railroad executives. We look to your body to prove in tangible manner that this defense is as strong as the circumstances permit."

of Rosenberg, Copenhagen, and their polite indifference was all at once transformed into admiration and enthusiasm. They knew the world better than most, but both spontaneously admitted that this was indeed a superior collection.

The castle which contains these treasures stands, like a huge Renaissance casket of rare beauty, on a cushion of green velvet, in the midst of a fine park which is now almost in the center of the city, but which originally was outside the ramparts. It was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century by that royal architect, King Christian IV, who in spite of all his adversities found time to enrich Denmark with some of the finest buildings in Europe. The exterior was completed in the year 1616, but the interior decoration, which is very elaborate, was not finished till some nine years later, and in a letter of March 5, 1624, the King bestowed the name of Rosenberg upon this small but charming chateau, in pure Dutch Renaissance style, with its graceful spires.

The Rosenberg collection, or, as its official name runs, the Chronological Collection of the Danish Kings, may be said to have been started by King Frederick III, whose acquisitions, with what his father (Christian IV) had left, were the nucleus of the collection, to which all subsequent kings and queens of Denmark and many of their kin have contributed, and previous kings and queens too, for that matter, inasmuch as the collection contains objects which belonged to King Christian I (1449-1481) and the intervening rulers. The collection may be divided into two sections—an earlier, comprising the period 1449-1577, and a later, 1577-1806. Apart from the intrinsic and unique value of the collection, this unbroken continuity of growth through more than 350 years, the illustrious persons who created it, and the historic interest which surrounds and clings to almost every individual piece it contains, vastly enhance its charm and importance.

The apartments on the ground floor contain the collections from the period 1449-1699, the two upper stories the rest. The collection is installed in rooms of singular beauty, most of them still intact, in all their original aspect.

The tower room, the writing room of Christian IV, with the original panels, ceiling, fireplace, etc., contains some of the oldest pieces, among them the Oldenburg drinking horn, which King Christian I, on Twelfth Day, 1475, on his return from Rome, placed on the altar of the Cologne Cathedral, as a thank-offering. It hails from the lower Rhine country and is a noteworthy example of the style of the period and the skill of its craftsmen. The horn, through diverse vicissitudes, found its way to Oldenburg and from there to Denmark. In the same room are the insignia of the order of the Knight of the Garter, conferred upon King Frederick II by Queen Elizabeth. Of later orders there is a comprehensive collection—and many of the things to be seen at Rosenberg are gifts, priceless gifts,

only apartment with the year inscribed, viz., 1615, above the fireplace. It contains some few but fine pieces of furniture, amongst them a chest with the monogram of the King and his Queen and the year 1689, also some weapons, lace and garments. The craftsman of the period were very ingenious, and of this manifold proofs are found at Rosenberg. In this room, for instance, there is a beautiful fountain for rose-water, made of silver and ebony, with a group representing Diana and Acteon, and the work of an Augsburg master, Hans Peters; time about 1630. It took the place of finger glasses and was not by any means an article of luxury, forks not yet being used. There is also an astrological clock, with chiming and moving figures, made by Isaac Habrecht, 1594.

In Christian IV's study or winter-room are preserved many personal relics of the King, which evidence the elaborateness in which the period indulged. The saddlery, for instance, is embroidered with a profusion of pearls, precious stones, enamelled figures in gold, etc. Insignia of orders, jewelry artistically carved in precious stones, one huge pearl mounted as the body of a Phoenix, and another as the body of a fantastic monster. There are enamelled miniatures, amongst them one of Gustavus Adolphus, and best of all a magnificent prayer book, that of Anna Catharine, the daughter of Christian IV and his morganatic spouse, Kirsten Munk. It bears its owner's monogram on the clasps and a lovelier example of the skill of the craftsmen of the time will be very hard to single out anywhere. The binding is of embossed gold and enamel, really exquisite in design and workmanship, the whole surface embellished to perfection. It contains, in her own writing in French, the Lord's Prayer, versified, the Ten Commandments, the Articles of Faith and five hymns.

The bedchamber, situated between the King's and the Queen's apartments, contains several cabinets from the time of Frederick III and various garments, also some exquisite lace, worn by King, Poles de Rose, Venice. The married apartment dates, in its present state, from the time of Frederick III, who wanted a proper salle de reception. It is not only a sumptuous room, but it contains some very fine cabinets and a host of articles of vertu, beakers, miniatures, jewelry, carvings in ivory, wearing apparel, etc. A jewel box of driven silver, studded with a couple of thousand small diamonds, was a present from Anne of England to her mother-in-law, Queen Sophie Amalie of Denmark. It was stolen

to Christian V, are rare cabinets and other pieces of furniture, a number of weapons and much wearing apparel, gorgeously embroidered with gold; cups and beakers galore, of jade and nephrite, of gold and crystal, ingenious in design and exquisite in execution, as, for instance, a bowl, supported by a chubby boy, a cherub ascending from the edge of the bowl, all carved or cut in crystal, or another cup, of gold and enamel studded with precious stones and supported by a Negro, with two gold tureens, a present from the government of the Netherlands to one of Christian IV's sons-in-law. One jade bowl has two green enamelled snakes for handles, and another rests on an enamelled tortoise.

In the long "stone corridor" are numerous arms, portraits and busts, amongst the latter two handsome busts of King Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria of England.

"Frederick IV's Corridor" in the second story is adorned with a number of portraits and busts and in cabinets are preserved several elaborate dresses. The "Silver Room" is embellished with raised figures, flowers and fruits, in some places, studded with semi-precious stones, and owes its decorations to Frederick III. There are several pieces of furniture of embossed silver, elaborate in design, as well as in the decorative details; there are also mirrors in silver frames, a cabinet with drawers on a high stand of silver, firedogs and fireirons of silver, also another beautiful cabinet, several remarkably well-cut glass cups and beakers with lids, marble busts of King Frederick IV and his Queen, from whose reign the

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contents of this apartment hall. As time advances the baroque seems to become more pronounced, in furniture and objects d'art, and Frederick IV's large apartment boasts some wonderful cabinets, or large chandeliers of oriental enamel, a miniature statuette of Frederick IV, upon whose head the Goddess of Victory places a wreath, the work of a Copenhagen goldsmith, Peter Klein, 1720; gold cups and one of obsidian, most of which refer to historical events and bear inscriptions accordingly; several sceptres of gold, a mirror in gold frame, studded with jewels and a number of quaint and curious knick-knacks, in which royalty seemed to revel, a lamb, for instance, whose body is made of one big pearl, whilst another has been turned into a swan; a tree of silver, with fruits of cut emeralds and green enamelled leaves, ruby and other glass, etc. Yet another small room, "Frederick IV's cabinet," is devoted to this monarch, containing more costly furniture. Christian VI's room is gorgeous in its furniture, in its gold, silver and crystal. It possesses an ornamental vase in ivory and metal representing water, fine in allegory and in perfect workmanship, a box of amber with jewels inset, gold cup lined with white enamel, a bowl of agate, the foot and mounting of which are formed by a merman and nereids in gilt silver. Filled with gold coins this bowl was presented to King Christian VI by the Jews of Altona as a sign of their gratitude for his clemency; he shook out the gold coins, as largesse for their poor; the bowl, however, he kept. Six more kings and queens have contributed to the Rosenberg collection, but lack of space forbids further description, and hundreds of exquisite and mostly unique articles of vertu and objects d'art must be left entirely unnoticed. The reader may have gained some faint idea of the peculiar beauty and riches of this collection, to which celebrities and connoisseurs from all parts of the world make pilgrimage.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL PROJECT IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York — Governor Nathan L. Miller believes that the project for a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River, is economically unsound.

Having inspected the New York State Barge Canal, the Governor said that water-power interests are backing the St. Lawrence project agitation and that the canal and water-power features of the project ought to be separated to the end that there might be a constructive plan for development of the water power in the people's interest.

"If the St. Lawrence canal is built," he said, "ocean ships will not sail up the lake. If they do it will be for one trip only. That will convince their owners that the huge overhead expense involved in operation of an ocean freighter is a factor which would forbid the slow journey up the lakes. I have read much of the voluminous testimony taken by the international joint commission and I have been unable to find any statement by an experienced navigator that would justify the claim that ocean freighters can be operated profitably on voyages to lake ports."

WORLD TOUR IN SMALL YACHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — In the 98-foot power yacht Speedjacks, Captain Albert Y. Goewin and Mrs. Goewin of Chicago, with six other persons, started on Sunday on what they plan to make a cruise around the world.

WOMAN PROPOSED FOR CONFERENCE

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, Prominent in International Peace Work, Is Named for Delegate by Mrs. Carrie Catt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Women throughout the United States are now expressing their support of the appeal recently made direct to President Harding that the American delegation at the disarmament conference include a woman. Spokesmen for women voters insist that it is essential to the success of the conference that a woman be included in the American delegation.

For this place, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, some of whose friends urge her for the position, proposes the name of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston. Mrs. Mead was national secretary of the Women's Peace Party and also of the Women's International League. In 1919 she was the delegate to the convention of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace in Zurich, Switzerland.

Mrs. Catt says that if the conference fails to bring forth definite constructive results, there will be world-wide despair; and if it fails it will be for want of a quality very many women possess, "and which is largely atrophied in the politicians who considerably compose the conference."

The longer the service of these politicians, says Mrs. Catt, "the more complete the atrophy of the quality known as backbone," and the need of backbone in that conference, "is infinitely more important than military training or knowledge of international law."

Mrs. Catt holds that there are women who possess all the requisite qualifications as applied to men plus backbone. "Perhaps the most eminently well qualified is a woman who is completely familiar with the armament equipment of every nation, the treaty relations between countries, and who knows the history of every effort to effect permanent peace, forward and back. She is calm and judicial in manner and mind."

"No member of the conference will be better equipped with facts or philosophy. She knows how to listen, but can eloquently defend her position. She is, we believe, a non-partisan. She would never lose sight of the necessity of guarding the interest and honor of our common country and she would never forget or let anyone else forget that the primary business of a disarmament conference is to find a way to disarm."

"That woman is Lucia Ames Mead. Those who wish to urge the appointment of a woman would do no better than to support Mrs. Mead. Is she a candidate? Not at all, but she is too consecrated a friend of peace to decline so important a call to duty should the invitation be extended to her."

NEW POLISH WIRELESS PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — E. Stalinger, representing the Polish Ministry of Telegraph and Posts, has returned to Europe after completing arrangements with the Radio Corporation of America for the construction of a \$3,000,000 high power radio station at Warsaw, Poland, with direct connections at Rocky Point, Long Island. The plant is to be owned by the Polish Government.

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"RESTORATION" OF SPANISH ALHAMBRA

To Artistic Eye, Well-Meant Efforts to Preserve Famous Granada Edifice Represent Just So Much Spoliation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRANADA, Spain.—The beauties, wonders and marvels of Granada and its Alhambra have been more appreciated by a larger number of foreign visitors during the season now concluded than ever before. There have been more British, American and French tourists, and among the better class—as distinguished from the comparative few who are trying to "do Spain" at the lowest possible expense, Spain being an extremely difficult country to work in this manner now—it has seemed that the Americans have been predominant.

There are American associations, through Washington Irving, with the Alhambra, as not with other parts of Spain, and it sometimes happens that there is a small concentration of Americans here, as not even at Seville, which often does not appeal to the American in the way that it does to some others. Granada, with its sensuous atmosphere, so marvelously and even mystically as it sometimes appears, redolent of the past, its soft, remote tranquillity, does not appeal to them. So it does to the English, but to the French apparently less, and they do not like tacit reminders of the fact that when the French soldiers were driven from these parts more than 100 years ago they did as much damage as they could and would have blown up some of the best parts of the Alhambra had they not been foiled by the heroism of a Spanish soldier.

It is also very noticeable that Spaniards from the north are traveling here in their own country as never before. Granada now is a nicer and more convenient place at which to stay than it used to be. It is still difficult to reach and those who come by train from Seville, as most must do, have a deep appreciation of the government's present proposals to reconstruct and modernize the railway systems of all Spain. For a journey between those two cities of the south is declared to be the worst in Europe and at present is perhaps worse than it has ever been. But Granada is very pleasant when it is reached, and there are comforts here that are not obtainable in all other parts of Spain.

Granada for Tourists

Hotel accommodation is nothing less than splendid. The place is developing rapidly from the higher-class tourist point of view, and though the local associations that have had for their object the development of Granada "tourism" have made far less headway than they would have liked, there is a belief that Granada in the future may occupy even first place in Spain in this respect. The climate is not considered so exhilarating as that of Seville, but it has special advantages, due largely to the immediate proximity of the Sierra Nevada. A new hotel is being built on the slopes of the latter, and a light railway is to be made to reach it from Granada, the intention being to develop to the utmost extent the sporting side of life in these parts, where simple mountaineering has always been a favorite pursuit and is conducted here with more interest than elsewhere in Spain. As this is best done in midsummer the season is protracted and it is the idea to establish golf, tennis and other sports at the mountain centers, and to do the utmost to attract the foreign visitors in numbers.

It is not all mere idea; a good start has been made. The Duke de San Pedro, who has been responsible for much of the modern progress of Granada, is at the back of most of these schemes. It is prophesied that in a few years, and especially when Granada gets her better railway service from Seville and a new railway to the adjacent coast which so strangely has not yet been constructed, she will enter upon a remarkable new period of advancement, without in the least affecting her peculiar charm arising from her ancient glory, the Alhambra, and all her immense romantic historical associations.

"Restoration" Overdone

Enthusiasm for improvement, however, is not always well directed, and visitors this season who have stayed long enough to become interested in matters of importance that lie beneath the surface have been astonished at the management of certain works, present and projected, in the matter of what is called the restoration of the Alhambra. Some of the work of this kind that has been done in the past has been outrageous, and the more thoughtful section of the public, realizing that the Alhambra is not so much a Granada monument as a Spanish monument, and not again so much Spanish as belonging to the world, have become very anxious upon the numerous signs that present and future work may not be what it should be.

The great Emperor, Charles V, who was always saying such wise—but sometimes obvious—things, and here, at Cordova and elsewhere never ceased to make satirical reflections on the people of the past, what they lost and threw away and spoiled, has to be held responsible for some appalling means of preservation adopted in his time, when certain splendid Moorish walls were given a coat of whitewash. There are fears that even worse things than that may still happen if the people do not keep a close watch upon the authorities. Mainly, the conflict is between architects and artists.

Restoration Versus Art

In modern times things have been done to the Alhambra that were sup-

posed mainly to be in the way of "restoration" which have in effect largely been destruction, or at best, more or less permanent injury. Parts of gardens have disappeared. There has naturally been some alarm upon these proceedings, and some of the protesters have declared that posterity would exclaim: "Here was a paradise, and they converted it into a ridiculous and vulgar fortress!" The average visitor may not notice anything wrong, but the artistic eye sees injury, and it is urged that repairs have been carried out with too much attention paid to strengthening and too little to the preservation of artistic effect.

There is an official architect of the Alhambra, whose business it is to consider ways and means of preservation, and it is urged that more artistic influences ought to be brought to bear upon him. After much agitation with the object of persuading the government to make a special investigation into the subject, an "inspecting commission" was sent down from Madrid, but the constitution of this commission, which was successfully declared to be composed of tourists, technical experts and architects, did not please the local people who had the business most at heart, and it was asserted soon afterward that the official architect had speedily brought round the commission to his own way of thinking, which is just what had been expected.

Royal Decree on Subject

A few days later a royal decree was issued through the Ministry of Education recasting a scheme for the preservation works that had previously been determined upon. In this decree of 17 articles it was stated that all works even then in progress at the Alhambra, except such as it would be dangerous in the interests of preservation to cease, should be forthwith suspended. The decree, however, went on to name a variety of works of the repairing and strengthening character that should be proceeded with, with the official architect and also that a supervisory committee should be appointed. The decree set forth the arrangements for the financing of the work; determined that an examination of the entire Alhambra and the work that was being done should be made every three months by the official architect and a report made to the Ministry of Instruction; arranged that apartments in the Plaza de los Aljibes should be set aside as offices for those concerned in this work, that the administrator of the Alhambra should move from the Torre de la Justicia to the same building, and that the rooms thus liberated in the Torre should be devoted to the purpose of a temporary museum, where there shall be placed and classified all objects and fragments found in the excavations that are made in the Alhambra from time to time, a better appointed museum to be established at some future date.

Ancient Walls and Modern Roads

This is considered, to be well enough up to a point, but there is nevertheless much anxiety in Granada, and the conviction is strong that persons of strong artistic knowledge and feeling should be concerned with the supervision of these works. It is certainly the fact that restoration work in Spain is generally badly done, with lack of proper sentiment, these tendencies, it is only fair to add, being a survival from previous generations rather than a characteristic of the present one. The Alcazar at Seville embraces more glaring examples of what ought not to be done.

There is evidence of a disposition in governmental circles to pay more regard to the precious monuments of Spain in the future, and the opportunities for vigilance in such a matter are great. There are other wonders of the past in Granada besides the Alhambra, and it may be mentioned, for the surprise of foreign folk, that not long ago a contractor for repairs to the roads outside Granada took to blowing up the ancient walls of the city with dynamite to provide the stone he needed for laying on the roads! The chief of the local public works department protested but without avail, the contractor still making his dynamite explosions as necessary, and the Ministry of Public Works in Madrid had to be set in motion, with much correspondence and red tape.

TARIFF BOARD FOR TRANSVAAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—It is announced in the Gazette that the acting Prime Minister has established a board to deal with trade and industries, whose duty will be to hear and examine complaints to recommendations which may be made as to the working of the customs and excise tariffs. They will also advise the government in regard to the recasting of the customs tariff and the adjustment of anomalies which may from time to time occur in these tariffs, and such action as may be necessary for assisting and developing the industries of the Union.

STEEL WAGES AGAIN CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—On August 29 the United States Steel Corporation will put into effect another wage decrease. Day laborers will receive 30 instead of 37 cents an hour, and other wages and salaries, it is said, will be readjusted then. The cause of the decrease is said to be low selling prices as compared to production costs.

WHITE ROBIN OBSERVED

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—A pure white robin, the first that is known to have been seen in Worcester County in 30 years, was reported to the Worcester Natural History Museum by C. S. Richardson of Auburn, who says the bird has been in his yard several times the past week. The single specimen now at the Worcester Museum was brought from Auburn in 1891.

VARIOUS UNIONS IN BRITAIN COALESCE

Engineering Craft Is Practically a Complete Unit—Amalgamation Elsewhere Progresses

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—A number of trade unions are taking advantage of the opportunity which peace in the industrial field offers them to adjust their own domestic difficulties and to developing and strengthening their organizations to meet the turbulent demands of their members. With the exception of the Electrical Trade Union, the amalgamation of the engineering trade union is complete and working satisfactorily. The difficulties in regard to overlapping of the numerous local committees, branch meetings, and so forth have been successfully overcome, providing a concrete demonstration in answer to those who argued that the amalgamation of so many apparently conflicting units would lead to an organizational cumbersome and unwieldy.

Quite the reverse, however, has proved to be the case, as the recent negotiations in regard to wages reductions go to prove; the arguments on both sides of the table dealt with engineers, irrespective of whether they pushed a file, swung a hammer or punched a plate. The technicalities of their callings were kept discreetly out of the discussion, so that the employers, too, have benefited by the change, resulting in a saving of time and temper through being saved the trouble of stating their case and answering objections day after day to succeeding deputations.

Electrical Workers Inconsistent

Among a host of resolutions concerning policy, the Electrical Trade Union at its recent annual conference again paid lip service to the need for amalgamation, and doubtless efforts will be exerted to the end of amalgamating with the new Amalgamated Engineering Union. During the recent voting on this question the Electrical Trade Union, although obtaining a strong majority in favor, yet failed to obtain the requisite number of votes to meet the statutory requirements.

The result was surprise and disappointment that, of all the British unions, none approach the industrial unionist position—none shriek louder for amalgamation—than the Electrical Trade Union. Preliminary talks have taken place between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the various foundry workers' unions, and it is quite on the cards that before many months are past these unions, together with the electrical workers, will be found inside the amalgamation.

Financial Obstruction

The movement initiated about two years ago to bring about amalgamation of the United Society of Boiler-makers and Iron Workers Society, and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association is not shaping itself out with the smoothness of the engineering amalgamation, chiefly owing to the difference in the amounts to be contributed to the common pool by each organization. Much opposition is being shown by the boiler-makers, particularly on the Tyne-side, who consider that they are contributing too large a share to the pool, as, in membership, they outnumber the other societies combined.

In addition to this, the boiler-makers are paying into the amalgamated funds about £5 per member, as against £4 by the shipwrights' society and £3 by the blacksmiths. The committee appointed to formulate rules and a constitution has completed its task, and the constituent members are to be asked to ratify. As the rules are in other respects acceptable, the difficulty arising out of the pooling of the funds will doubtless be overcome, as it has been overcome by every other amalgamation. Still, the opposition on the Tyne is formidable enough as to threaten to seek an injunction against the rules becoming operative.

Seamen May Unite

Negotiations are also proceeding satisfactorily for the amalgamation of the National Sailors and Firemen Union and the British Seafarers Union. It will be remembered that negotiations in the same connection broke down in January of this year owing to the hostility between the two unions. The quarrel was more a personal affair between Havelock Wilson and other officials who objected to the manner in which the former ruled the membership as well as to his general attitude to the wider Labor movement, both on its political and its industrial side.

There is this to be said to the credit of the British Trade Union movement: it has reached that stage when it refuses to be trammelled in its development by the outworn theories of officials who refuse to see the need for change, and equally as sternly refuses to be rushed into unconstitutional procedure at the dictates of the red revolutionaries within their ranks. The day has gone by when an official, however strong and capable in his day and generation, can dominate the policy of the organization, particularly in regard to those matters which

so vitally affect its domestic affairs and relationship to other unions.

Stage Unionism

The remaining set of negotiations said to be maturing sweetly concern the stage, the efforts being directed to securing closer cooperation between the Actors Association, the Amalgamated Musicians Union, and the National Association of Theatrical Employees. The Variety Artists Federation, who complete the list of theatrical organizations, are reported as being unfavorable to the proposals, but, as in other trades and callings, the amalgamation of the allied unions invariably creates a condition that will ultimately compel them to seek unity within the fold.

The growth in the membership of the unions catering for theatrical employees and the prestige which they have been able to command in so short a time are among the most remarkable achievements of modern unionism. It is to the credit of actors, musicians and others connected with their calling that they have invariably displayed judgment and tact in all their dealings with the managers; also, their sympathy with the ideals of the wider Labor movement is evidenced by their affiliation to the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party.

SUDDEN RETURN TO PEACE IN IRELAND

General Smuts as Reconciliatory Factor Advocated a Larger Wisdom for the Disputants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Recent events moved so rapidly toward the welcome consummation of the Irish truce that it is desirable to keep in view the sequence in which they moved. And from whichever angle this subject is approached, the central fact of the final stage is the reconciling influence of General Smuts. No other single personality, perhaps, could have inspired such complete confidence on all sides.

It is since General Smuts, with his unique experience in the forces of reconciliation in South Africa, has taken a hand in this long-drawn-out dispute, that a new spirit has dawned both in England and in Ireland, leading to immediate and most beneficent results. All through the difficult negotiations that have led to the present truce he has been the advocate of a larger wisdom. "The size of Europe matters nothing," he is reported to have said after his Irish visit; "what matters is the soul of the people. It is only on the plane of spiritual greatness, magnanimity, and generosity that an empire the size of ours can hold together."

It will be recalled that even after His Majesty's visit to Ireland and his stirring call for peace, the earlier efforts at approach were beset with difficulty. Sir James Craig refused to go to Dublin to meet Mr. de Valera and the Southern Unionists; there was considerable opposition in Ulster to the attempt at conciliation. On the other hand the release from Mountjoy of the Sinn Féin leaders, Arthur Griffith, Prof. John MacNeill, Alderman Staines and E. Duggan did much to restore Irish moderate opinion to faith in the government's intention. The moderation and restraint of the Southern Unionists further cleared the path to a better understanding.

General Smuts' Good Offices

With all the national pride and personal sensitiveness on both sides, the prospect of Sinn Féin consenting to attend a conference in London seemed, however, at least doubtful. With the entry of General Smuts whatever scruples blocked the way vanished. The truce was arranged. Mr. de Valera decided to accept the invitation to London to confer with the Prime

Minister upon the basis of a wider conference "likely to attain the desired end." The way was thus opened to a settlement of the age-long Irish feud.

Accompanying Mr. de Valera to London were Arthur Griffith, Ireland's elected vice-president; R. G. Barton, Count Plunkett, Austin Stack, the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman L. O'Neill), with Ernest Childers, author of "The Riddle of the Sands," as press liaison officer. Scenes of great enthusiasm marked the arrival of members of the delegation at Euston Station in London where a crowd of sympathizers gathered to greet them. Similar scenes were witnessed in Downing Street and Whitehall, during the first historic interview between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera.

Peace Faithfully Kept

Meanwhile, in Ireland, except for certain mob outbreaks in Belfast, the truce had been faithfully kept and an almost incredible relief from the strain of guerrilla warfare has spread its beneficent effects over the land. The guns have been covered with sackings, bonfires have been lit on the streets, the children have danced again, and everywhere the people have fraternized freely with the soldiers.

At Downing Street the first interview between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera lasted nearly three hours, and although nothing definite was to be known as to what took place, both men emerged hopefully. The interview was resumed at 11:30 on the following day and Sir James Craig, who had been hastily summoned from Belfast, was received by the Prime Minister later in the day. The interview lasting over two hours, immediately following this interview the members of the Ulster Cabinet were summoned to London.

One other significant event must be recorded: The Weekly Standard, the official bulletin of the Irish police, and the source of untold bitterness, has ceased publication. Thus briefly has the whole policy of coercion in Ireland been reversed, and the stage set for the exercise of reason and justice in a conference that cannot fail, it is felt, to mark a critical turn in the history of both Ireland and England.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT ASSAILS SPECULATOR

KINGSTON, Rhode Island.—A policy of deflation is unjust to the farmer and does not answer the cry against the high cost of living. Howard Edwards, president of the Rhode Island State College, told 500 delegates to the meeting of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, the protest against legitimate high living costs, he said, was a protest against the profiteer, who made 1000 per cent profit on necessities of life, and not against legitimate prices, based on legitimate cost of production. Deflation was planned and carried out with the full knowledge of the detrimental effect it would have upon the agricultural interests.

Mr. Edwards deplored the attitude of the Federal Reserve Bank, which provides that "the farmer can be financed when growing a crop but not to hold it off the market, for then he would be a speculator."

"But," said the speaker, "the dealer can be financed by the Federal Reserve because 'that is business'." This situation, he described, was leaving no other alternative for the farmer than to load his goods on an overstocked market. He accused speculators of using propaganda to force prices down by lowering demand, and after buying at low prices, to the farmer's loss, of forcing prices up and selling at high prices. Agriculturists, Mr. Edwards asserted, suffered the most from railways, "overcapitalized and with overpaid officials," who are allowed to charge excessive freight rates.

ENDURING QUALITY OF FREEMASONRY

It Is Set Forth as One of the Few Institutions Unchanged in the Course of World Events

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Exeter has just been the scene of a picturesque Masonic celebration, the centenary of the provincial grand lodge of Devonshire. Although the existing institution dates only from 1820, when Hugh Viscount Erborough, afterward the second Earl Fortescue, was the ruler, yet the provincial grand lodge of the county really dates from 1774, but the records of the Province before 1820 are lost. Among the notabilities initiated in this original grand lodge was Sir John Graves-Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada.

Of the 79 lodges now forming the Province the oldest is St. John the Baptist Lodge, Exeter, and the youngest that of the Tamer, St. Budeaux. St. John the Baptist Lodge dates from 1732. The warrant bears no number, and the lodge no name but it is the oldest original warrant "to constitute in use in England." The brethren began their centennial celebration by an act of public worship in the cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. F. Surtees, provincial grand chaplain. Their old brethren, he said, would come from a different world from that which all knew today. Some of the departed brethren of 100 years ago saw the coronation of George III and lived during the Napoleonic wars in a time when England was in a state of upheaval and turmoil and in throes of change.

A Permanent Institution

It had been a century of ceaseless change; and yet among all the changes there were one or two permanent, enduring institutions and movements. One was the Masonic order and its progress in Devon and its prosperity. What was the secret of its success? There was only one answer—the right spirit within, that was the jewel of the order. He prayed that the old Masons, looking with penetrating vision, would recognize in the members of the order today the self-same spirit that animated and inspired them. It was good to be a Mason and have a share in that great and glorious company, to inherit their work, share their spirit; but along with that inspired pride let there be also that quiet confidence and thankfulness.

At the provincial grand lodge afterward the secretary, Henry Stocker, reported an increase of 834 subscribing members, the total number in December last being 8780, an increase of 2707 during the last four years. The report of the provincial grand treasurer was similarly satisfactory, the accounts showing a balance of £1019 in hand. The Fortescue Annuity Fund is in a sound condition, and so is the Devon Masonic Educational Fund, so that all suitable cases can be assisted.

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PREMIER OUTLINES PACIFIC POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George Says That British Friendship With America and Japan Will Safeguard the Peace of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—In making his statement on the Pacific and far eastern questions in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the chief aims of the British Empire were friendly cooperation with the United States of America, as well as with Japan, and maintenance of the open door in China, and incidentally to clear up the misapprehensions regarding the position of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. He referred to President Harding's invitation to the powers for a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington as a "wise and courteous initiative."

The Prime Minister's speech is as follows: "When I told the House last Thursday that I hoped to be in a position to make a statement on Pacific and Far Eastern questions today, I was waiting, as I explained at the time, replies to conversations which had taken place between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the representatives of the governments of the United States, Japan and China, as the result of our discussions in the Imperial Cabinet."

"I am very glad to be able to inform the House today that the views of the Government of the United States reached me last night, and are extremely satisfactory. The Chinese Government is also favorable. We have not yet had a formal reply from the Government of Japan, but we have good reason to hope that it will be in the same sense. Now that these views have been received, I am glad to be at liberty to inform the House of Commons fully regarding the course which our discussions in the Imperial Cabinet took. I do this with particular satisfaction, because it will show how very valuable a step forward we have been able to take by common consent in the sphere of foreign affairs."

Broad Lines of Policy

"The broad lines of imperial policy in the Pacific and the Far East were the very first subjects to which we addressed ourselves at the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet, having a special regard to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the future of China, and the bearing of both those questions on the relations of the British Empire with the United States. We were guided in our deliberations by three main considerations. In Japan, we have an old and proved ally. The agreement of 20 years' standing between us has been of very great benefit, not only to ourselves and her, but to the peace of the Far East. In China there is a very numerous people, with great potentialities, whose interests we, on our side, desire to assist and advance. In the United States we see today, as we have always seen, the people closest to our own aims and ideals, with whom it is for us, not merely a desire and an interest, but a deeply rooted instinct to consult and cooperate."

"Those were the main considerations in our meetings, and upon them we were unanimous. The object of our discussions was to find a method combining all these three factors in a policy which would remove the danger of heavy naval expenditure in the Pacific, with all the evils which such an expenditure entails, and would insure the development of all legitimate national interests of the Far East."

Britain's Exact Position

"We had, in the first place, to ascertain our exact position with regard to the Anglo-Japanese agreement. There had been much doubt as to whether the notification to the League of Nations made last July constituted a denunciation of the agreement in the sense of Clause 6. If it did, it would have been necessary to decide upon some interim measure regarding the agreement pending fuller discussions with the other Pacific powers, and negotiations with this object in view were, in point of fact, already in progress. If, on the other hand, it did not, the agreement would remain in force until denounced, whether by Japan or by ourselves, and would not be actually determined until 12 months from the date when notice of denunciation was given. The Japanese Government took the view that no notice of denunciation had yet been given. This view was shared by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but, as considerable doubt existed, we decided, after a preliminary discussion in the Imperial Cabinet, to refer the question to the Lord Chancellor, who considered it with the law officers of the Crown, and told that no notice of denunciation had yet been given."

"It follows that the Anglo-Japanese agreement remains in force unless it is denounced, and will lapse only at the expiration of 12 months from the time when notice of denunciation is given. It is, however, the desire of both the British Empire and Japan that the agreement should be brought into complete harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations, and that wherever the Covenant and the

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agreement are inconsistent, the terms of the Covenant shall prevail. Notice to this effect has now been given to the League.

Friendly Cooperation

"The broader discussion of far eastern and Pacific policy to which we then turned showed general agreement on the main line of the course which the Imperial Cabinet desired to pursue. I have already explained that the first principle of our policy was friendly cooperation with the United States. We are all convinced that upon this, more than any single factor, depends the peace and well-being of the world. We also desire, as I have stated, to maintain our close relationship and cooperation with Japan. The greatest merit of that valuable friendship is that it harmonizes the influence and activities of the two greatest Asiatic powers, and thus constitutes an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British Empire and peace of the East. We also aim at preserving the open door in China, and at giving the Chinese people every opportunity of peaceful progress and development."

"In addition to these conditions, we desire to safeguard our own vital interests in the Pacific, and to preclude any competition in naval armaments between the Pacific powers. The representatives of the Empire agreed that our standpoint on these questions should be communicated with complete frankness to the United States, Japan and China, with the object of securing an exchange of views which might lead to more formal discussion and conference. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs accordingly held conversations last week with the American and Japanese ambassadors and the Chinese Minister, at which he communicated to them the views of the Imperial Cabinet, and asked in turn for the views of their respective governments. He expressed at these conversations a very strong hope that this exchange of views might, if their governments shared our desire in that respect, pave the way for a conference on the problems of the Pacific and the Far East."

Mr. Harding's Initiative

"The views of the President of the United States were made public by the American Government. Mr. Harding has taken the momentous step of inviting the powers to a conference on the limitation of armaments, to be held in Washington in the near future, and he also suggests a preliminary meeting on Pacific and Far Eastern questions between the powers most directly interested in the peace and welfare of the great region, which is assuming the first importance in international affairs. I need not say that we welcome with the utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and courteous initiative. In saying this I know that I speak for the Empire as a whole. The world has been looking to the United States for such a lead. I am confident that the House will esteem it as an act of far-sighted statesmanship and will wholeheartedly wish it success. I need hardly say that no effort will be lacking to make it so on the part of the British Empire, which shares to the full the liberal and progressive spirit inspiring it."

"Let me add only one word as to the part played in these events by the gathering of the Imperial conference in Downing Street. I venture to say that the action that we have taken could not have been taken in so prompt, effective, and unanimous a fashion but for the intimate personal consultation between the prime ministers of the Empire and the representatives of India which the gathering has enabled us to enjoy. We have taken counsel together without reserve. With this result before us, I need not elaborate the 'inestimable value of that intimate collaboration in the conduct of the Empire's affairs.'"

LETTER FROM ARCTIC EXPLORER RECEIVED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Governor Baxter has received an undated letter from Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, now on an expedition to Baffin Land, in which he states that he has reached what may be called the last outpost of civilization. "I have taken on the last provisions and fresh water and am now awaiting weather to clear before proceeding northward to Hopedale, the first Eskimo settlement," wrote Captain MacMillan. "The Bowdoin is proving to be a wonderful sea boat. Had her going the other day with sea rail under and fore rigging cutting every wave."

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FRENCH INDECISION ON FOREIGN POLICY

Government's Attitude to Germany, at Times Almost Cordial, Is as Often Converted Into One of Overt Enmity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At no period since the armistice has it been harder to understand French foreign policy. If one is perfectly candid, there seems to be no considered policy. This is a transition period, and France has not yet found her way. There are opposing forces, opposing ideas, and the policy which results from the conflict of ideas, of prejudices and of sentiments is contradictory and enigmatical.

When one is puzzled to know what are the guiding lines of French policy it is perhaps not only the easiest, but the truest course, to conclude that there is in fact no reasoned policy. At least there is only one truly logical one, but it is held by a group which, while influencing the national policy, cannot altogether control it. There is a section of political thought and feeling to which Pétain may be regarded as giving the best and most consistent expression, which would treat Germany as a nation which is down and must be kept down at all costs, which would have France proclaim her independence of English politicians, which would make use of the forces which France possesses and seize without hesitation the Ruhr basin or anything else which is considered essential to French security and prosperity.

This school scoffs at all the humanitarian or so-called humanitarian doctrines which have been preached, first by Mr. Wilson and then by Mr. Lloyd George, though Mr. Lloyd George's humanitarian opinions are suspected to have a commercial flavor—and then by all kinds of people who would put fair play for Germany in the forefront of their program and who are concerned with idealistic notions such as that of the League of Nations. This school is frankly realist. It is a believer in purely materialistic methods. It has little use for idealism. It pins its faith in force and it is not over-scrupulous in its methods when the future of France is at stake. It is always questionable whether the word imperialistic is rightly applied, and in this case it would surely be better to say that this party is rather nationalist.

Small but Influential

The group which has thus been described is probably comparatively small, but it is influential, and in the army and in the diplomatic corps it has its convinced adherents. But while those who are frankly and consistently nationalist in this narrow sense are not numerous, their ideas are more or less accepted fairly widely. They have a good deal of power in the Chamber. They can exercise considerable pressure on all ministers. They are logical and they know what they want. If their thesis is only vaguely accepted by the majority, it is at any rate aided by the natural hostility that exists against Germany and the sentiment of distrust, not to say fear, that prevails. Quite clearly if France is to adopt an attitude of persistent antagonism toward Germany there must sooner or later be real resistance on the part of Germany. A war of revenge would seem to be inevitable. The recognition of this fact causes some Frenchmen sometimes to favor a ruthless policy and sometimes to favor a policy of rapprochement. Unfortunately, France seems to be at present in danger of falling between the two stools. She adopts neither one policy nor the other. Yet it is becoming increasingly clear that France is destined to have Germany either as an implacable enemy or as an economic ally. France is not yet able to choose between the alternatives; sometimes she leans in one direction and then suddenly, apparently without any particular reason, in the opposite one.

It is this oscillation which makes it impossible to foresee what is going to happen in Europe. Recent events have been particularly illuminating in this sense that they have served to make darkness visible. First, Mr. Briand announced a policy of coercion and indeed applied sanctions. Then he made no use of the class which he had called up for the army, and formally abandoned the Ruhr policy, which he himself denounced as useless and dangerous. Then he gave testimonials to the Wirth Ministry and endeavored to show that Germany was sincere and of good faith. Profiting by the better feeling which had been thus cultivated he encouraged what may be called the Loucheur policy—that is the policy of economic accords and cooperation.

And then, when an agreement about the repair of the devastated north

and other schemes of collaboration were about to be concluded, he suddenly changed his tactics and reverted to the policy of bad feeling. The Leipzig trials were denounced; a series of fresh charges were brought against Germany; Korfanty, the Polish rebel, the leader of the insurgent forces in Upper Silesia, was actually allowed to come to Paris; the Polish cause was espoused to the uttermost; the blame for everything was cast upon Germany; no more was heard of the commercial accords; and a stormy quarrel was begun with England, who considered that the Upper Silesian plebiscite, which gave Germany a six-to-four majority had certainly secured Germany large rights. How are these strange fluctuations of policy to be explained? What is France's ultimate aim? The answer to these questions cannot be given dogmatically. There is, indeed, much that is absolutely inexplicable, much that must confound the closest observer.

Dual Policy Manifest

That there exists at the same time a policy of rapprochement and a policy of coercion, cannot be disputed. But why is one at a given moment in the ascendant, and why at another moment does the other prevail? One is inclined to reply that there is no reason, that the erratic course pursued is the outcome of what may loosely be called accident.

Of course, in the general scheme of French policy there is a special place for Poland, which is regarded as the buttress against Russia and the watchdog placed over Prussia. France has without reserve placed Poland in the category of those nations which can do no wrong. There is a tendency to make a rigid classification, but often nations are transferred from one category to the other. Thus Greece, which at one time could do no wrong, has been put in the category of nations which can do nothing right. The opposite process has taken place in respect of Turkey. England for the moment is in the category of nations which do wrong things, while America does everything right. These classifications are, of course, rather simplistic. But while French conceptions are thus subject to change, the French conception of Poland as France's soldier remains fixed. For political and doubtless for economic reasons France had to support Poland against Germany; there is no mystery in that, but there is some mystery in the change of attitude generally toward Germany.

There are, of course, always plenty of ostensible causes, but there are often no causes that can really be regarded as adequate. But, nevertheless, in spite of the fluctuations, Franco-German relations are improving, though temporarily worsened. It may properly be declared that the real current, the current which will ultimately prevail, seems to be the current which makes for economic rapprochement and some measure of collaboration. Only in that direction can European stability be found, and most thinking men in France, including, it may be presumed, Mr. Briand, recognize that sooner or later the attitude of antagonism must cease, in the interests not only of France but of Europe.

FUNDS RAISED TO KEEP BOYS AT LAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Figures compiled here show that an aggregate of 320 Sioux Falls boys this season enjoyed camp life at Lake Madison, a summer resort north of Sioux Falls, with the aid of funds raised here for the purpose.

Each of the boys spent 10 days at the lake in a real vacation, whereas without the fund many of the boys would have been unable to go to the camp.

At the close of the boys' camping season on September 2 all the camp equipment will be brought back to Sioux Falls and stored here, for use next summer, when it is planned to conduct similar camps for boys. Permanent grounds have been arranged for at Lake Madison, and they were highly improved by the boy campers this season, making them ideal for camping and recreation purposes.

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DOMINIONS' NEWS SERVICE IMPROVED

Cause of Empire Communications Is Advanced by British Decision to Reinstate the Deferred Press Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has been announced by the Colonial Office that the Pacific Cable Board has decided, in order to improve the cable communications of the Empire, to reinstate practically the whole of the deferred press service between the United Kingdom and Canada on the one hand, and Australasia on the other. This welcome intelligence will mean a substantial advance in the development of a phrase much used by imperialists, "Empire communications," the improvement and extension of which are of such importance in helping to weld the Empire into one harmonious whole.

Against this good news must be set, unfortunately, the 100 per cent increase in postal charges on circulars and other printed matter, including newspapers sent from the United Kingdom abroad, with the possible exception of Canada. The increase is not, of course, actuated by any political significance, but is imposed solely for revenue-raising purposes; but the effect will be the same, no matter what the motive for the imposition. The matter formed a subject for discussion by the Imperial Cabinet.

Disadvantage Seen

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said that he was very reluctant to criticize the methods by which the mother country proposed to increase her revenue, but he thought that it was unwise to place newspapers, books and other printed matter, going from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire, at a disadvantage as compared with similar publications emanating from foreign countries. He was of opinion that it was very important that nothing should be done to weaken the ties of the colonies with the United Kingdom. It may be mentioned in this connection that the United States is now sending printed matter to Australia at the rate of 1 cent for two ounces. Though there is a loss on carriage on these terms, it is claimed that the propaganda value pays America well. These increased postal rates, and the possible dangerous effect on Empire communications, is another illustration of the necessity for taking very wary steps in imposing new taxation or charges which at first sight would not appear to have any bearing on an issue broader than the mere raising of money.

Another and far-reaching aspect of facility and rapidity of communication—and this from the international point of view—is the opportunity which they offer for the exchange and assimilation of views between countries and the clearing away of many misunderstandings thereby. The better feeling thus engendered must inevitably have its beneficial effect on the absorbing and paramount question of world disarmament. If, then, the effect on international relations is so advantageous, how much more productive of mutual sympathy and esteem would be improved communications within the Empire?

Room for Improvement of News

In this connection the views of Keith Murdoch, a well-known imperial publicist, are of much interest. He said that there was great need for improving the supply of news to the outer dominions. They could not be

satisfied with the volume, or double the volume, of news now being telegraphically transmitted, and much important and illuminating news was held up on account of the prohibitive fee for cabling. He asked what more could be done when every word cost from 7½d. to 3s. The result was that isolation was more marked and their lives not so full.

The question had its imperial aspect, and that alone was worth attention. Connected with this subject was the great one, and little understood, of maintaining London as the news center of the world. He concluded: "I stood not long ago in the syndicated room of a great New York daily, with its 30 desks, each with its private wire, leading to many parts of the world, several supplying Canada with many columns each day. Their charges were very small, often only \$70 a week for three columns of delivered news daily."

W. M. Hughes, speaking on the same subject, also emphasized the necessity for getting a better news service to the outlying parts of the Empire, and declared that the present state of things was a menace to the imperial connection. Mr. Hughes added that his was no mean part of the Empire, and Australia depended for news on a cable service over which stood a guardian with a sword of flame, and it was only with difficulty that the least message was passed. With the present cable charges he asked how it was possible to keep before the people of the Empire a fair presentation of what Britain stands for.

Australia Done an Injustice

Mr. Hughes finished his remarks by saying: "If I forgot all my 40 years in Australia, and saw the Commonwealth through the spectacles of an attenuated and emasculated cable service, I should look upon it as a country of desolation and despair; a country which persisted in living when every law it should have been destroyed; but that is not Australia. The way to improve the situation is to have cheaper cables."

Australia has expressed gratification that her representative at the Imperial Cabinet, Mr. Hughes, recognized the importance of more effective and more rapid and regular means of communication between Australia and Europe. The mail service between the mother country and Australia has also been very bad recently, and it is stated that owing to interruptions the Commonwealth had been partially cut off from England for two or three weeks. There is no doubt that the mail service between the two countries has since the war been very unsatisfactory, though it is hoped that a partial improvement will be brought about when the new contract with the Orient Line takes effect in September.

The unity of the Empire is to a great extent dependent upon the facilities for rapid and cheap communication, and the words of Mr. Lloyd George in this connection are worth quoting. He said, when addressing the Imperial Cabinet: "We agree with our colonial comrades of the dominions that all this unity is worth concerted effort, even if that effort, at the outset, costs us something. The federation of free commonwealths is worth making some sacrifice for. One never knows when its strength will be essential to the great cause of human freedom, and that is priceless."

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MILD CONTROVERSY OVER ALI BROTHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—A mild controversy still continues over the Ali brothers' apology, with Mr. Gandhi loyally endeavoring to save the brothers. The line of argument is that the apology was only made to their friends and in no way to a "treacherous government." None the less the apology was offered to all who required it, a category in which the government clearly falls, as otherwise it had definitely stated that criminal proceedings would have been taken.

The true test will be the character of the brothers' future speeches. The Viceroy's statement at the Chelmsford Club was perfectly plain; Mr. Gandhi has borne the appearance of embarrassment. In his journal, Young India, in reply to a correspondent said by Mr. Gandhi to be one of the chief non-cooperators, Mr. Gandhi avers that the Viceroy drew his attention to certain passages in the speeches on which the latter at once said that he would get them to make a statement and that Lord Reading never mentioned the question of arrest or prosecution. The matter is one of motive; it was common knowledge often referred to by extremist leaders themselves that their arrest was likely; the only thing new was the official confirmation by the government coupled with a stern warning.

The correspondent had in effect accused Mr. Gandhi of selling the non-cooperation pass and of bargaining with the Viceroy to save the Ali brothers. He referred to a violent extremist who for recently justifying violence on the person of a deputy commissioner and for advocating attacks on Europeans in general was at Allahabad sentenced to transportation for life and asked why he and other less well known and more innocent offenders had not also been given a chance by making an apology. He added, and the feeling is shared by many others who have little or no sympathy with non-cooperation, that the leaders remain immune while the "small fry" go down to prison. Mr. Gandhi replies that to him the important point is to keep their movement unswayed by securing a repudiation of violent sentiments. "A non-cooperator may not bargain for personal safety. If he bargains for safety or liberty he compromises his whole case." If the Ali brothers were to be arrested tomorrow he would still justify the apology. Finally he added that "the whole of India at present is a prison house. A slave must continually rise against his slavery and be locked up in his master's cell for his rebellion. The cell door is the door to freedom. It was in the prison of South Africa that I had leisure and peace from strife and struggle."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Finding Your Way

After camping near civilization, or at least in easily accessible places where many a party has been before you, you decide at last to strike out into a real wilderness, woods and waters seldom tracked by your fellow man, where you must depend entirely upon your own resources. There will not be a village boy or guide handy to point out the way when you get confused regarding direction, so you must take every precaution not to get confused. First of all, an accurate map is indispensable. This can easily be obtained from your state or provincial government, or better still, from some previous camper who has made revisions from his own experience. Study this map with great care. Note the position of lakes and rivers, their relationship to each other and the direction in which they flow. This information may prove invaluable if you wander away from camp.

Perhaps the second item to remember is the compass. Of course a compass is of no use unless you first know which direction you ought to travel in. Suppose you wish to go due west, it's a cloudy day and there is no familiar landmark. You set the needle pointing exactly north by it, then turn yourself at right angles to the left. One need never use a compass, however, if there is a sun by day or stars by night. Even on a cloudy day you can usually get a shadow by holding a knife blade upright on your watch case or other shiny object, and that will show you where the sun is hiding. Perhaps even then you are uncertain as to the points of the compass. So turn the face of your watch so that the hour hand points to the sun, and half way between the hour hand and 12 o'clock will be south. Of course if your watch is not set by local or sun time, or if the sun is near the zenith your reckoning is apt to be considerably astray.

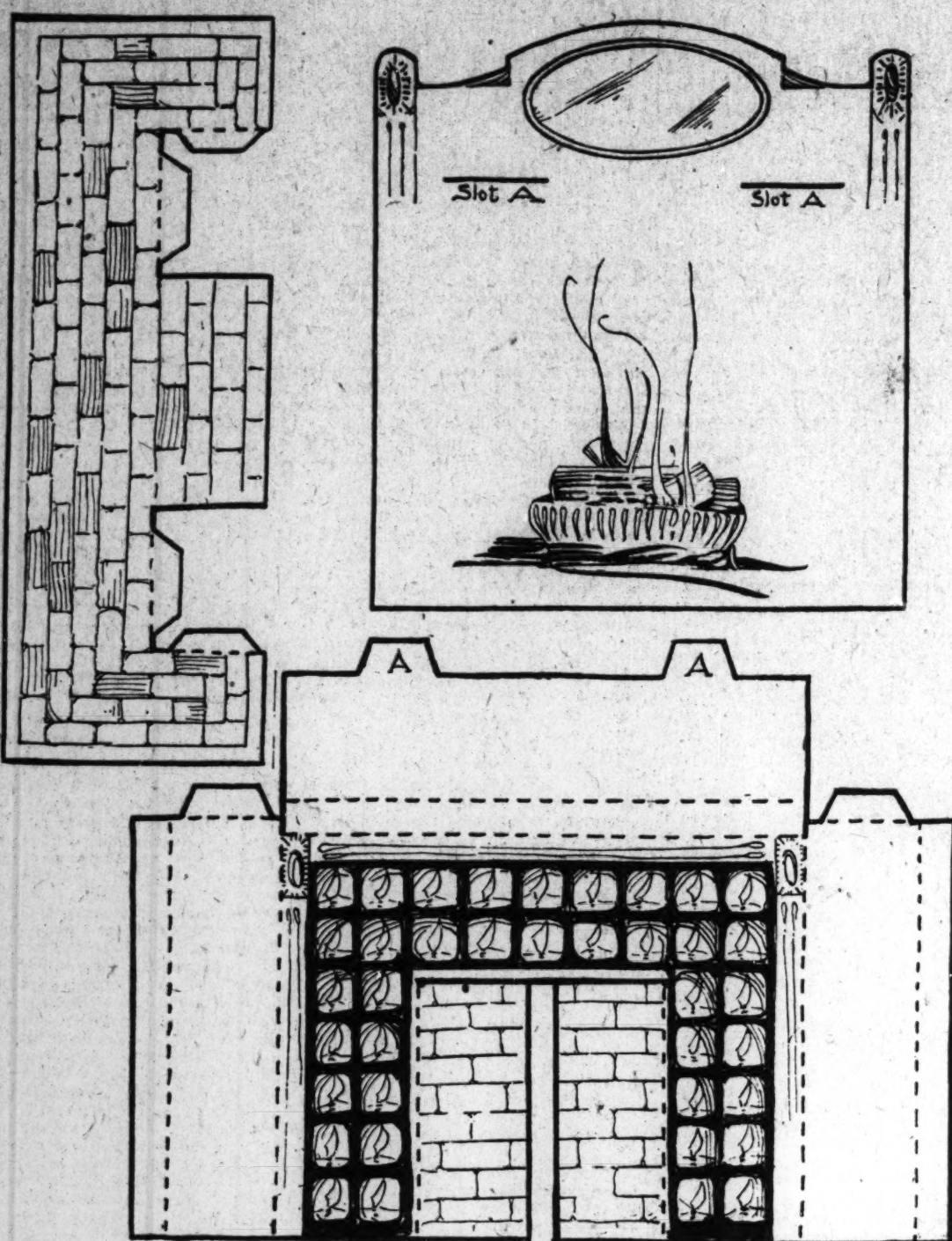
At night the north star, or Polaris, is the most conspicuous guidepost. The Great Bear or "Dipper" never sets, and the two stars forming the front of the dipper point almost in a straight line toward the pole star. Every traveler must have these simple bits of knowledge at his finger tips, so to speak. The subtler, more intricate ways and means of keeping to the right course or finding it again when lost will have to be picked up more through experience than anything else.

No doubt you have heard of people who find the north by the aid of moss growing on the north side of trees. This is not nearly as easy as it sounds. When you come to put it into practice you will be confused by discovering moss all over the trunk, or else on any side but the north. Here the law of averages comes into play. By studying only trees that are out in the open, that are upright, protected from prevailing winds, etc., you will find the sign fairly accurate. In some sections the tips of tall trees lean toward the east and the rising sun, and it has long been known that the bark of old trees is generally thicker on the north and northeast sides than on the other sides. On the prairies about the Mississippi valley the compass plant points its radical leaves very accurately north and south and thus assists many a settler astray in the darkness to find his way home.

But after all, the wisest thing to do in a trackless forest is to blaze your way as you go. That is, you make a slashing or "scar" on a trunk every few minutes, the same distance above the ground and always on the same side. It is well to have the marks facing away from camp, so that they will be plainly visible on the return journey. It is also a good idea to break down twigs and small bushes in the direction opposite to which you are going. The under side of the leaves, being lighter, show up plainly when you are coming back. And be sure to take note of any unusual object that you pass, turning around and taking a squint at it from the opposite direction so that you will recognize it again. In time you will do this almost automatically, for the ability to observe can be developed the same as any other trait.

Suppose you leave the canoe and walk along the beach, leaving the others to follow, or suppose you strike inland and only touch the river or lake at long intervals. In order that the rest of the party may know whether you are ahead of them or behind, you should pile a few big rocks on top of one another on a point or other conspicuous place, and you can even scribble directions on a piece of birch bark with either a pencil or a blackened stick and impale the note on a pole. You can arrange beforehand what certain signals will mean. For instance, two stones may mean, "Am going ahead slowly; three stones, hurry up and overtake me; four stones with a fifth against one side of the pile, have struck in here—wait for me. One can have a lot of fun in this way.

Whatever you do, never let yourself get excited or worried. There is always a way out of every difficulty. Often the climbing of a tree will show you your direction. Carefully mark the spot you are on and try and retrace a few steps. Neither the sun nor the woods has got turned around. Everything is in its right place, and so are you. Just keep calm and figure it out. The wilderness is a warm-hearted friend who provides you with food and shelter, fuel and fun, and even if he does seem to play a trick on you now and again there is no intention to do so on his part. Once find his ways and you will have no trouble in finding your own.



A fireplace for the doll's house

For the Doll's House

Was there ever a little girl who did not love doll-house things? And do boys like anything better than building? Maybe boys can build a fireplace even better than girls, but perhaps they would not play with it as long when finished.

Many little home plans are started right around the family hearth, so here is a fireplace for the doll folks. It has a pretty tiled mantle with a beveled shelf above, brick hearth and chimney sides that bend back to the blazing log fire.

To make this fireplace firm and sturdy, paste onto a sheet of smooth wrapping paper before cutting. When dry cut all heavy outside lines. Dent every dotted line before bending by marking over with the back of a knife blade held along your ruler. Paste every flap and hold till dry.

Susanna and John

Peggy and Ruth were very busy playing at dolls, while John was riding, and Susanna was sitting on the floor wondering what in the world to do next. Suddenly she called out:

"Oh, John, look at the sunset; I'm going off to see it."

"Come along," said John, "I'm coming with you, I'm going to ride."

They went off to the window, and Susanna called to a beautiful white bird which was just passing. It stopped and then she got onto his back, and the pair went off together, side by side, and up and up, on and on to the land of the flaming sunset.

After a time they came to the place where everything is white like the snow, the land of fleecy clouds.

Then they passed through the land of gray and primrose, till at last they got to the end of their journey, and arrived at the famous land of the flaming sunset.

Once at their destination, they gave up their steeds and dismounted to gaze at the orange-colored lake, rippling so smoothly and gently at their feet.

It seemed as though they could never have seen anything so lovely. Everything was bathed in gold. Orange-colored boats rocked idly close to their feet, as though inviting them to enter, so of course they got in.

And just as they were looking for cars, 16 goldfish suddenly appeared on the surface of the water, and drew their boats along with golden ribbons, which they held in their mouths.

All around them was touched by the same wonderful light, even the jagged mountains which pointed so sharply up into the sky were of the same deep color. But most wonderful of all was the fiery ball of the sun which hung like a huge, golden globe in the sky.

Then, so gradually as to be almost imperceptible, the gold became paler, the lake became a fainter lemon color, and the mountains pale shadows. Suddenly Susanna called out:

"Oh, John, Twilight has crept out of the mountains while we weren't thinking; now we must be ever so quick and not be caught napping again. I do so want to find the cave where Night keeps all her blue veils. Then perhaps we shall see where she

In the Chimney Corner

The great chimney was built on the outside of Dot's house. It rose far above the sloping roof. Dot loved to watch the smoke curling out of the top in cold weather. On winter nights sparks from the wood fire came shooting out, to sparkle for a moment in the frosty air. Dot called them her winter fireflies.

Now, in summer, the chimney rose cool and distant against the deep blue of the sky. It was very pretty, especially when the great rambling rose bush was a mass of bloom. Under the bush, and in the corners made by the chimney and the house, the soil was very dry and dusty.

Dad had cut the grass around the house. Now he was making the chimney corner clean and trim. Dot came and dropped on the ground beside him.

"What a dusty spot!" she said. "I am sure, Dad, this is one spot where there are no garden folks. Why, it is a little desert." She picked up a handful of the dry soil.

"It is dry, but—look beside your hand, Dot."

"Where? Oh, I see!" cried Dot, looking down. "It's a little armadillo insect—and there's another and another. They are so dusty they are hard to see. It is funny to find them here when I generally find them under boards in damp spots."

She picked up three of the tiny gray, many-legged insects. At once they rolled themselves into such tight balls it was hard to see where their heads were.

"But Dad, do you suppose the garden folks really like this place?" asked Dot.

Dad smiled. "Suppose you look very, very closely. I have seen some interesting garden folks while I have worked here."

Dot leaned over and looked and looked. At last she touched Dad's arm and pointed to the house wall. "There is one. See that tiny black and yellow fellow on the wall. His legs are in bunches—one, two, eight. Why, it's a spider. But, see, he goes sideways like a crab."

"Some people call him the crab spider. He is the garden folks' land crab."

Dot watched the odd little creature crawl about, going sideways, and backward, and every way except straight ahead. Then, really interested, she began to hunt for other garden folks.

"I take it back, Dad," she cried after a moment. "There are lots of garden people. See these tiny, dirt-colored ants. They are going in and out of that wall-crack. They must live there. They are going and coming along one path, and some seem to be bringing something home."

"Follow their path and see what you find," said Dad.

Watching carefully, Dot crawled on her hands and knees out from the corner and from under the rose bush. Through the grass she went more slowly. It was so hard to see the ants. They led her half the length of the

The Party

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house away to the big spice bush. Here she stopped, then called delightedly:

"Dad, come and see how far these ants came, without street cars or autos, on their own little legs. See, they are carrying away crumbs of the sugar cookies I was eating here yesterday. I didn't know I was setting a table for them. Do ants like sugar?"

"I am very sure they do. Some day I will show you the big ants' nest in the garden. See what else you can find here."

"Bzz-z-z-z!" said something sharply in Dot's ear.

"How you startled me, Mr. Bumblebee," said Dot. "There are no flowers here, so it can be no place for you."

The bumblebee flew to the chimney corner. Here he suddenly disappeared. In a moment, out he came and circled around Dot and Dad before going off.

"Why, Dad, has it really a home there?"

"Yes," said Dad. "It and its mates are going in and out all the time. There is one. It is a good home spot because the rain seldom reaches the corner. I have no doubt they have a little cave home just under the ground, all lined with wax. See the little opening under this stone, and the mosslike fiber over and around it. The nest must be just back of it."

But Dot had stopped listening. Her head was close to the ground and she was fingering something.

"Dad, it really is! Here is one of the folks I never saw before in our garden. It is a real snail like the picture in my reader."

She picked it up to show to Dad. Its shell was as big round as a half dollar, but the shell was all there was to see.

"Dad," said Dot, "the shell is spiral like the pictures, but the snail has gone away."

"He has simply shut his door. Like the turtle, he takes his house around with him. See, there is a soft filling to the opening. Watch when I place it on a leaf."

Dot watched and watched, but nothing happened. She had begun to watch the bumblebees again when Dad touched her arm. The little soft spot was opening down. The odd, somewhat formless head was appearing. Suddenly two little horns were stuck out, and the snail began to move very slowly under its shell. When Dad touched the horns, they were drawn in, only to be immediately stuck out again.

If one was touched, it drew that in, without moving the other. Dad said they seemed to act like fingers and eyes to him.

"What does he eat?" asked Dot, as the snail crept ever so slowly off the leaf and across the earth to the chimney. "My! doesn't he move slowly?" she added.

Dad laughed. "He may be the slowest creature in the garden, but I think he eats faster than he moves. He is fond of roses and likes some garden truck also."

At that moment the dinner bell rang. Dot scrambled to her feet saying, "We will come again, Dad. There have been lots of interesting little garden folks in this tiny desert."

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Rainbows, in a chorus, and then one of them added, "Nurse has just cut us off Priscilla's white muslin dress."

All the buttons who had been shut away in the box wanted to hear the news and every one asked questions at once:

Are the cherries ripe yet? Who won the tennis match? How did Dorothy Grace get on with her geography examination?

Did they ever find the slipper the puppy hid in the coal bin? The Rainbows did their best to satisfy every one but at last Black Bill, who thought of a lot of things, said:

"What we need is a newspaper, bringing us all the news while we're shut away in here. We might call it the Button's Eye-Opener or News, Buttonholed or the Buttons' Free Press."

"Don't talk of pressing," said the button from daddy's best coat. "It's too hot a job, every time our suit went to be pressed we got a regular Turkish bath."

He had started on his favorite subject and there's no telling how long he could have gone on talking, but just at that moment nurse picked up the button box to put it away in a drawer, and she shook it so much that every button was kept busy saying to his neighbor, "Excuse me." "I beg your pardon." "Pray forgive me."

"Don't mention it." Even the waistcoat button could not find time to think of anything else.

The Party

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Cherry Ripe

When Geoffrey Rymell went to a new boarding school he was delighted to hear that the summer vacation was in June and July instead of August.

"Where are we going for the holidays this year?" he asked his mother when she motored to see him at the half-term.

"Grandma has sent us a pressing invitation to Sunnyhill."

"Hurrah!" cried Geoffrey. "I've always wanted to stay there in June, and before this I have been at school."

At the commencement of the holidays Geoffrey and his little brother Richard and his sister Doris went with their mother a long journey by train into a pretty part of Kent where Mrs. Rymell's mother had a farm. It was a large estate, and quite a third of it was an orchard of cherry trees.

Grandma was at the station with Charlie, the horse that Geoffrey loved to drive, and she gave the reins to her grandson as soon as they turned off the highroad into the lane that led to Sunnyhill. It was beautiful, sunny weather, and the hedgerows were gay with sweet wild roses.

"Are the cherries ripe yet, Grandma?" asked Richard.

"Not quite, my dear; but another week of weather like this will make them ready for gathering. Do you remember, Doris, that large tree where Grandma fixed your swing when last you came?"

"Oh yes, Grandma. It was a splendid tree, and I remember he said a robin nested there in the spring."

"There is a nest there still, but I was going to tell you that it has a tremendous crop of cherries this year, and, as some of the branches are so low, you will be able to help pick them."

After dinner the children crossed the farmyard and the rickyard and went through the paddock to the cherry orchard. It was enclosed by a low stone wall in which grew many pretty little plants and ferns. Some of the trees had been planted a few years previously, and were upright and trim. Others were bent with the weight of the fruit. One or two had hollow places in their trunks, but none were so fine as the one Doris called Robin Villa. It bore rosy cherries, while the other trees near it had black fruit.

The following Monday a number of near-by village maidens came to gather the cherries. They wore cotton sunbonnets and white aprons over their cool print dresses. Of course, Geoffrey, Richard, and Doris were helping, too, and they filled a basket from the lower branches of Robin Villa. In the evening Geoffrey went with one of the farm men to the station to send off a load of hampers to London. At the end of the week the orchard began to look very different.

"I expect we shall have some visitors this afternoon," said Grandma. "It is Cherry Saturday." She explained that people from the villages round about came to the cherry orchard. They paid sixpence for admission, and spent an afternoon in the orchard picnicking on the grass and eating as many cherries as they pleased.

"How would it be to make a gypsy fire out there?" proposed Geoffrey, when Mrs. Collins had said that sometimes they came to the house to ask for boiling water. She thought it a good plan, so Geoffrey spent some time that morning building a stone fireplace in the orchard and collecting wood to make a fire. At 2 o'clock the first visitors arrived. Soon there were nearly 50 people there. Some had brought children, and Geoffrey invited the boys to play cricket with him in the paddock. The little girls adorned themselves with cherry earrings, and picked buttercups and ragged robin.

Geoffrey's gypsy fire was a great success. He made a tripod of three sticks and hung a big kettle over the blaze.

Mrs. Collins came down to the orchard in the evening, and talked with the women that she knew. They began to go home at 7 o'clock; but some of the lads remained behind to clear up any pieces of paper that might have been dropped.

"They don't seem to have eaten many cherries, Grandma," remarked Doris as the gate closed behind the last of the visitors.

"You do not miss them, dear, because the trees are still so laden," was the reply, "but I expect they all had abundance."

The following week, too, was spent in harvesting the cherries. There were one or two showery days when the pickers were hindered, but most of the time it was delightfully warm. Then came a day when the last tree was stripped, and the last hamper packed for market.

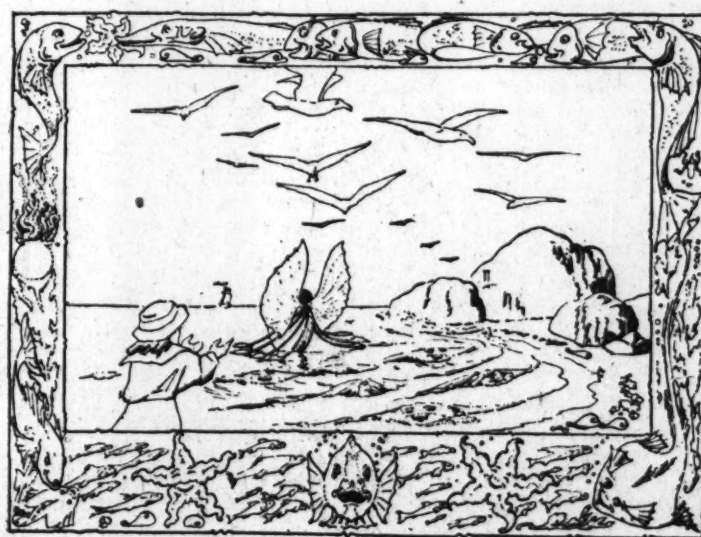
"Grandma, I should like to take this load to the station myself," said Geoffrey.

"So you shall, dear. I was wondering how I could spare John from hay-making this evening. I am sure you will manage splendidly. Don't take the corners too quickly, or some of the hampers may be jerked out."

"I should like to go, too," said Doris. "And I," chimed in Richard.

With their mother's consent, the two younger children climbed up into the cart in front of the hampers. Grandma led Charlie to the gate at the end of the drive, and then with a cheery "Gee-up, Charlie," Geoffrey shook the reins, and away they trotted to the station. A porter unloaded the cart, and labeled the hampers.

"Wait a minute," he said, when Geoffrey had turned Charlie round; "here are some empty hampers to take back." But it was a much lighter load on the homeward journey, and Charlie trotted up the lane in fine style.



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TEXAS COTTON CROP
YIELD AND PRICES

Reduction in Production and Renewed Trade With Europe Advances Quotations and Helps Business Generally

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas.—The Texas cotton crop will be much smaller than early estimates had indicated, and as this condition is being realized by spot traders here and at other markets in the State, a great haste to cover short orders is manifest, and under the wave of buying thus set up prices have advanced and a decidedly strong undertone is felt.

Numerous factors other than the small crop have influenced the trend of cotton prices in Texas during the last few weeks. Resumption of trade with Europe, as indicated by the free movement of cotton and other commodities through the Gulf ports for British and continental ports, and especially the movement of cotton to German ports, is regarded as a most encouraging sign, and not only the cotton trade, but other lines of business as well, has taken on new life.

W. W. Morrison, secretary of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and recognized as one of the best informed cotton statisticians and students of economic conditions in the south, estimates that the cotton crop for this year will be somewhat below one-half normal, and that the crop in Texas will represent about the same percentage of a normal crop. Estimates made by Mr. Morrison track closely those made by the National Cotton Association and other agencies of recognized authority, and it is now indicated that the entire crop will not exceed 7,000,000 bales, and that little more than 2,000,000 bales of this will be produced in Texas.

Low Grade Carry-Over

It is also pointed out now that much of the low-grade cotton that forms the carry-over from last year has been purchased for investment during the period of extremely low prices, and that but little cotton remains in the hands of the growers or small-town merchants. Spinners in recent weeks have found this low-grade cotton much harder to obtain than they had thought and they are being forced to pay higher prices than they had expected to pay.

Mr. Morrison asserts that the carry-over is not between 6,000,000 and 10,000,000 bales, as many have claimed, but declares that it will not exceed 4,000,000 bales. He also says that this carry-over added to the crop produced this year will not more than supply the world's immediate demands for cotton, and that materially higher prices can be expected.

The experience of the Texas farmers last year in gathering such an unusually large crop of snaps or bollies is believed to have been a good lesson and that little of this grade of staple will be gathered this year. The farmers have learned that it would have been far more profitable if they had left this low-grade staple in their fields and had used these fields for pasture, as the price at which the snaps and bollies could be sold barely paid the cost of gathering, and in some cases the farmers were forced to accept a loss, as the amount received for their cotton failed to pay the cost of picking and ginning.

Labor Supply Is Ample

The labor situation in Texas so far seems ample for gathering the crop. Few farmers have complained of shortage of pickers, and in such cases the shortage has been quickly supplied from nearby districts. The cost of picking this year will be far below that paid last year, and on the whole the farmers will find that this year's cotton crop has been produced at a minimum of expense. The bountiful labor supply is due in part to the small crop, as recent figures compiled by the Texas Farm Bureau Federation show that the Texas acreage has been reduced by more than one-third as compared with last year's acreage and that this reduction will amount to more than 4,000,000 acres.

Plans for cooperative marketing of cotton in Texas are going forward, and have the indorsement of bankers and business men generally. A bankers' pool is being formed and it is declared that more than \$15,000,000 is already pledged to this pool of financing the Texas cotton crop. Much cotton is now being pooled and sold through cooperative marketing agencies, and the results of such sales have been encouraging.

Several farmers of Wood County, in east Texas, recently pooled their hundred-acre cotton, amounting to about 500 bales, and offered it for sale. They sold 217 bales, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to more than \$2000 in excess of prices they had been offered locally for their staple. Similar results have been reported from other pools, and it now seems that most of the cotton in Texas this year will be marketed through such pools and cooperative agencies.

STORES REPORT ON SALES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—July sales of the leading mail order and chain store organizations indicate that the public is still disposed to restrict its buying. Sales of leading chain systems and mail order houses for July compare:

	July	% change from 1920
Sears Roebuck	\$10,875,805	Dec. 26.24
Mont Ward	4,529,144	Dec. 41.10
Chains Stores	10,744,282	Dec. 41.10
Woolworth	4,087,370	Inc. 1.9
Kresge	2,076,926	Dec. 4.1

USE OF THE MOTOR
SHIP EXTENDING

Economy and Higher Earning Capacity Accounts for the Growth of Oil-Engined Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The growth in the size and power of motor ships is indicated by the fact that there is now in service an oil-engined tanker with a dead weight capacity of 15,750 tons, the largest vessel of her class yet built. She is equipped with machinery of 4700 horsepower, and, according to "The Motor Ship," a speed of over 10 knots is maintained on a fuel consumption of only about 14 tons daily, or approximately one-third of the amount required in an oil-fired steamer of the same size and speed. The same journal adds:

"In spite of the shipbuilding slump, seven motor ships totaling over 52,000 tons were launched or completed during the past month, including the 13,500-ton Malaya. She is one of the three sister ships for the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, a concern which disposed of all its steamers some time ago, and now owns a fleet of about 16 oil-engined craft. The economy of the latter type to the shipowner may be gauged from the announcement that the Johnson line of Stockholm, which possesses 11 motor ships and seven steamers, has decided to sell all the latter in order to build more motor ships on account of their higher earning capacity."

DIVIDENDS

American Window Glass, semiannual of 3 1/4% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 24.

Alfred Decker & Cohn, Inc., quarterly on preferred, of 1 1/4%, payable September 1 to stock of August 20.

Heywood-Wakefield, initial semiannual of \$3.50 each on first and second preferred stocks, payable September 1 to stock of August 20.

Chesbrough Manufacturing, has deferred dividend on common. The last previous disbursement was 3 1/4% June 30. Quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred was declared, payable September 30 to stock of September 14.

Fairbanks Morse, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 19.

Proctor-Gamble, quarterly of 1 1/4% on 6 per cent preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 25.

Mahoning Investment, quarterly of \$1.50, payable September 1 to stock of August 22.

Montreal Cottons, Ltd., quarterly of 1 1/4% on common, and 1 1/4% on preferred, both payable September 15 to stock of August 31.

New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railway, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable September 1 to holder of August 25, and semi-annual interest of 2 1/4% on income bonds, payable October 1.

Grafton County Electric Light Power, quarterly of 2% on common and preferred, common payable August 28 and preferred September 1, both to stock of August 19.

FINANCING PLANS OF
CANADA STEAMSHIPS

TORONTO, Ontario.—Canada Steamships, Limited, has been able to arrange refinancing in Canada, instead of London, as originally proposed. A special general meeting of shareholders will be held in Montreal August 29 to authorize \$6,000,000 7 per cent first mortgage collateral bonds to be secured by pledge of an amount not to exceed \$8,400,000 par value of 5 per cent debenture stock or bonds. The new issue takes the place of \$5,000,000 8 per cent collateral bonds sanctioned last May. Directors have promised to take \$2,000,000 of the new issue.

Capital assets have been increased the last few years by approximately \$10,000,000, without proportionate increase of the funded debt. The proceeds of the new issue will be used to meet balances due for the purpose of part of these assets and to pay off bankers. Interest charges will not be increased.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 15 Federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of August 17, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, as follows:

	Aug. 17, 1921	Aug. 10, 1921	Aug. 20, 1920
Boston	76.6	77.8	82.1
New York	78.2	78.2	79.5
Philadelphia	64.5	65.2	48.8
Cleveland	69.2	68.1	51.8
Richmond	44.0	45.2	42.2
Atlanta	40.9	41.8	41.1
Chicago	69.1	68.7	41.2
St. Louis	58.5	60.5	41.5
Minneapolis	39.6	38.8	40.4
Kansas City	59.6	59.0	40.4
Dallas	40.5	41.1	40.0
San Francisco	64.5	62.6	46.3
Total	65.8	65.0	42.5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sal.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.65 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0773	.0774
France (Belgian)	.0767	.0768
France (Swiss)	.1087	.1088
Italy	.0428	.0421
Guillem	.3098	.3103
German marks	.0118	.0119
Swiss franc	.0648	.0648
Swedish krona	.1290	.1292
Norwegian krona	.1210	.1212
Danish krona	.1650	.1655

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$16,975,670 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$1,171,720 from the previous week.

AUSTRALIA AFTER
DUMPING AND RATES

Government Is Asked to Create Tariff Board to Protect Industries and Look Into the Exchange Depreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's federal Parliament has before it important proposals intended to assist local industries and to protect them from dumping and the effects of depreciation in the exchange value of the currency of the country of origin. Legislators are being asked to create a tariff board which will get into close touch with Australian industry and report thereon to the Minister for Customs. The anti-dumping and exchange provision has been introduced as a resolution but will subsequently be embodied in a bill to be known as the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Bill.

The tariff board will study the development of industry and the means that should be adopted to encourage further development. The broad effect upon primary and secondary industries of tariff provisions will be closely watched. Following American experience, the board will consist of three members, one from the customs department and the other two appointed from the outside.

Check on Manufacturers

If an Australian manufacturer takes undue advantage of the protection afforded him, the new board can report to the Minister, who may take such action as he thinks fit. It will be mandatory upon the Minister to obtain a report from the board before he places a customs measure before Parliament. The board may inquire on its own initiative and without reference to the Minister, into any of the questions coming under its jurisdiction. In June each year it will furnish a report to the Minister on the operation of the tariff and the development of industries, and this report must be submitted to Parliament. Witnesses may be summoned and compelled to produce documents but they need not disclose any secret process of manufacture.

The resolution dealing with dumping is not the Commonwealth's first in this respect. In 1906 an anti-dumping act was passed but unfortunately before dumping could be proved it had to be shown that the goods were being imported and sold at a low price with intent to destroy an Australian industry. As it was almost impossible to prove this intent no action was ever taken under the act. The new proposal will be less rigid than the Canadian and English measures and will be adaptable to varying conditions.

Guarding the Infant Industry

The anti-dumping resolution consists of two main divisions, one referring simply to dumping and the other to exchange and its difficulties. The dumping provision will deal with the bringing into Australia of goods bought at an export price less than their fair market value at the time of shipment, or which may be sold at a lower price than the cost of production. The Minister has the power to impose a dumping duty representing the difference between the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment and the export price. But if an importer convinces the minister that he bought the goods within six months prior to the date of shipment and that their value increased after purchase, the value at the date of purchase may be taken as a fair value.

If the Minister for Customs is satisfied, after a report by the tariff board, that goods produced outside Australia are being sold to an Australian importer at an unreasonable price, thus causing detriment to an Australian industry, an additional duty can be imposed, representing the difference between the reasonable price of the goods and the export price; the reasonable price would be considered as the cost of production, plus 20 per cent and on-board charges. A dumping freight duty of 5 per cent on the value of goods imported in subsidized ships at lower freights than those ruling at the time of shipping, or at ballast rates, or free of freight, may be charged.

Where Exchange Has Depreciated

The second portion of the resolution, which is to become a bill, deals with the importation of goods which have been affected by the exchange value of currency of the country of origin to such an extent that they are being sold to an importer in Australia at a price detrimental to an Australian industry. This will be called a dumping exchange duty.

Powers in connection with this question will also enable the government to deal with goods exported to Australia from a country whose currency has depreciated in exchange value in comparison with the currency of the United Kingdom, the goods being of a class or kind produced in the United Kingdom; in such a case a dumping preference duty may be imposed representing the difference between the fair market value in the United Kingdom and the export price. If any country has manufactured goods from raw material supplied to it by another country whose currency has depreciated by comparison, then Australia may levy a material duty on the manufactured product.

While all these duties may be separately charged on any goods, the total tax must not exceed 15 per cent; this restriction, however, does not apply to the dumping exchange duty. A schedule provided with the resolu-

JAPAN'S GREAT NEED
IS RAW MATERIALS

American Vice-Consul at Kobe, Now at Conferences in San Francisco, Tells of Commercial Conditions and Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Exporters to Japan should bear in mind that the Japanese, being a manufacturing nation, need only raw materials, and American shippers of these raw materials should remember that they can increase their trade from 50 to 100 per cent by having an American agent in Japan, rather than by depending on Japanese agencies or Japanese importing houses. This is the information brought to the United States by E. R. Dickover, for seven years American Vice-Consul at Kobe, and now in San Francisco for the conferences with American exporters and importers on commerce with Japan. To the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Dickover said:

"In the face of the general belief that the Japanese are imitating the ways of the Occident, there is only a slow, very slow, tendency among certain classes, constituting probably less than 5 per cent of the total population, to adopt western methods of living. Therefore, there is little demand in Japan for many things that Americans consider essential to everyday life. Added to this is the fact that the purchasing power of the Japanese is low, and he is unable to buy the small luxuries with which Americans, even those in the humblest circumstances, surround themselves. Manufacturing Nation

"Japan needs only raw materials, since it is a manufacturing nation, and, more than all the rest, wants to manufacture its own materials in its own way into its own products for use by a people who want those products, even to the exclusion of others of later device from other nations. Americans who expect to do business with the Japanese should remember this, and should bear in mind also that the man on the ground in Japan is the man who gets the trade. What I mean to say is that the Japanese importer, and the Japanese agent, will not advance the sales of American-made goods at the expense of the native product. Therefore, the American who is trying to build up a business with Japan should have an American agent there."

"One of the notable features at present in Japan is the nation-wide depression caused by overspeculation, overstocking, overfinancing, and overinflation of the currency, starting at the beginning of the world war. The depression began about a year ago, and now seems to be about at the turn of the tide, though still being felt with disastrous results in all parts of the country. When the slump came it soon was apparent that there was enough of the ordinary industrial materials, such as iron, steel, cotton, crude chemicals, etc., to last the country's industries from six months to a year. Consequently, no new orders have been sent in, except for materials in some special lines, with which the country was not overstocked. Dealers should take full account of this depression when thinking of starting a selling campaign in Japan."

"The export market for Japanese-made goods, in common with that of virtually every other country's production, also fell off following the war, with the result that an industrial depression has set in, and the market for industrial supplies and raw materials still further depressed. Imports and exports have declined, as a result of these factors, until today they are less than 40 per cent of those of 1919 and the early part of 1920. The most important question, of course, to the American, is the effect this readjustment will have on the future of commerce between Japan and the United States. In my opinion, trade between the two countries will remain below normal for several years to come, though American exporters may be able to increase it, and bolster it up to some extent by close attention to the demands of Japanese manufacturers, and by the maintenance of American agents in Japanese industrial and manufacturing centers."

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ended August 19, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
9,100 Allied Chem.	36 1/2	34	36 1/2
2,000 Am. Int. Corp.	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
6,600 Am. Can.	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
11,100 Am. Car & Fdy.	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
2,800 Am. H. & L. pfd	48	46 1/2	48
11,100 Am. Int. Corp.	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
4,900 Am. Lined.	21 1/2	18	18 1/2
7,000 Am. Loco.	85	82 1/2	83 1/2
3,300 Am. Smelt.	35	33 1/4	34 1/4
5,000 Am. Sul. Fldm.	25 1/2	27	27 1/2
15,300 Am. Sugar	64 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
3,500 Am. Tel. & Tel.	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
23,700 Am. Wool	69	66 1/2	67 1/2
11,800 Am. Y. & P.	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
10,100 Am. Y. & P.	21 1/2	19 1/2	20
72,800 Baldwin	75	71 1/2	72 1/2
13,300 Balt. & Ohio	38	36 1/2	37 1/2
12,500 B. & O. pfd	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
7,600 Cent. Lea. pfd	60 1/2	58	59 1/2
22,700 Chandler	47	43 1/2	45 1/2
80,000 Chi. G. & W.	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
15,500 C. R. I. & P.	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
17,800 Cuba Can. pfd	25 1/2	18	18 1/2
11,800 End. John	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
10,100 Gen. Asphalt	46 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2
60,500 Gen. Elec.	116 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2
35,800 Gen. Motors	104 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2
11,800 Gen. Nat. pfd	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
33,500 Int. Harv.	73 1/2	68	69 1/2
11,800 Int. Paper	46 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2
8,400 Inland	8 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
13,300 Kelly Spring	32 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
6,800 Marine	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
1,200 Manatt Sug.	31 1/2	30	30 1/2
191,800 Mex. Pet.	99 1/2	88 1/2	92 1/2
12,200 Mid. St. Oil	11	10 1/2	11
2,100 Mont. Ward	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
2,500 Nat. Lead	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
1,500 N. Y. Air Brake	53	47 1/2	50
4,000 N. Y. Central	71 1/2	70	70 1/2
12,500 N. Y. Edison	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
25,100 North Pacific	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
9,200 Oklahoma	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
53,600 Pan. Pet. A.	46 1/2	39	41 1/2
13,300 Penn. P.	32 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2
13,800 Pennsylvania	38 1/2	36	37 1/2
3,100 Pierce Ar. pfd.	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
10,300 Pullman Co.	93 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
5,700 Santa Alegre	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
15,400 Pure Oil	28 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
4,700 Rwy. Steel Spr.	74 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
14,800 Reading	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
4,000 Rep. I. S.	65 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
12,500 So. Pacific	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
25,800 Sears Roebuck	65 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
1,500 Shell Trans.	35 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
67,400 Sinclair	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
12,500 St. Paul	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
3,200 St. O. of N. J. pfd	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
132,700 Studebaker	73 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
5,700 U. S. Pacific	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
12,500 U. S. Steel	98 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
63,800 U. S. Rubber	51 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
7,200 U. S. Rub. 1st pfd	92 1/2	84	86 1/2
65,500 U. S. Steel	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
10,300 U. S. Steel pfd	110	109	109 1/2
2,900 Utah Copper	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
4,800 Vanadium	28	26 1/2	27 1/2
800 Va. Car. Chem.	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
600 Va. Car. pfd	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
1,200 Western Union	82	80 1/2	81 1/2
28,900 West Elec.	44	39 1/2	39 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

RAILROAD SITUATION
DECLARED IMPROVED

NEW YORK, New York.—That the railroads of the United States have "turned the corner" after the depression resulting from the war, is the assertion of Chairman Cuyler of the Association of Railway Executives. "It is hoped," he says, "that they will in the aggregate make a net of at least \$500,000,000 for the year 1921, which would be something less than a 3 per cent return, but would cover the aggregate of fixed charges. It will, however, require further drastic reduction in operating expenses to enable the railroads to earn a 6 per cent return, and also to permit any general reduction in rates."

CANADIAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canadian customs receipts collected in April, May, June and July dropped to \$35,337,891, compared with \$69,775,477 in a corresponding period in 1920. This was revealed recently in the monthly statement of the Federal Department of Finance.

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IS RAW MATERIALS

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the Germantown Cricket Club, September 9. I. D. Dorbolla, who is competing in the Southampton tournament against the leading American players, has notified Cricket Club officials of his desire to enter the national championship event. This makes nine countries which have signified their intention of having players in the singles competition.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PRODUCTION

The Dream and the Business

Picture production, in these days, is virtually a business. There are some who still regard it as art; these are half poets—half power; but most painters paint to sell, and when they do not dispose of their works they sometimes fall at critics for their opinions and fastidiousness; as dealers for their timidity and sympathy with established reputations; and at the public for its apathy; then they form another Society, hire exhibition rooms, hang their works with hope, and are chagrined to find that there are still but few visitors, and fewer sales. The reason is, of course, that the picture production business is mostly all supply and no demand, or so little that it hardly counts. Even this small demand is monopolized by a few very popular artists of the day. I know from experience that it is impossible to persuade Augustus John to accept a commission. He, like Sargent and Orpen, has more work on hand than he can execute. The public patronizes performance, not promise.

We can leave the few, the few painters who are in great demand to the bitter-sweet enjoyment of their success. They do not need to make a market. They have it. It is the mediocre painter, the average man and woman, and those who are a little more proficient than the average, or a little less so, who are suffering from the dull times upon which art has fallen. Are not they themselves to blame? They produce pictures, but they take no steps to create a market for them. They never study the household; they never attempt to educate him or to lead him into the difficult ways of buying pictures; they just go on holding exhibitions, always hoping that the miracle will one day happen; that the public will suddenly awake to the delight of buying pictures. Any ordinary business conducted on these lines would be in bankruptcy, but painters cling to the idea that picture production is an art, not a business, and that it is not governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

These remarks are the result of a visit I paid to the First Annual Exhibition of the New Society of Artists, at the Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall. There is nothing new about this Society except its name. Nearly 400 works are shown and, with a few exceptions they are deplorably commonplace. For years I have not seen such a display of dull and ineffectual pictures, and the hanging—crowded walls, a jumble of styles and sizes—is of a kind that I hoped had been sneered from the art world a decade and more ago.

I should have ignored this exhibition as not worth paper and ink, had it not been for a pretentious Foreword to the catalogue, which, of course, has the sanction of the Council of the New Society of Artists. This Foreword is the most reactionary, retrogressive art document that I have read for years. It protests against "the growing practices in Exhibitions of gradually reducing the exhibits to a single line," and urges that "the post-war habit of giving the public as little as possible for their money is apt to be satisfactory to all but the public themselves." In plain words the Council has given the public quantity not quality, and the public has responded by staying away. There are few sights so depressing as bad pictures in bulk.

The procedure of this New Society, in arranging its exhibition, is similar to that employed by the Independent Society in London, Paris and New York. There is no jury, no selecting committee; members pay a subscription, and are allowed to exhibit three works, one of which shall be on the line. But as the members of the New Society are not experimenters, as they are neither poets nor innovators, as they are wedded to the most obvious forms of representation there is no surprise for the visitor, as in the Independent exhibitions; there is only a dull level of commonplace pictures, crowded together, neither attractive to the critic, nor to the public, nor to other painters. It is all very well for the Council to claim that this exhibition should be patronized because the food offered is "clean and wholesome." But no one wants a diet entirely composed of bread and butter and potatoes, especially if the bread and butter and potatoes are of inferior quality.

The contrast between this exhibition and that held at the Grosvenor Galleries is most marked. The latter was organized and controlled by a firm of dealers, who know their business, and who are quite aware of the importance of selection and presentation. To enter the Grosvenor Galleries is to be put at once into a good humor with art, and with life. The pictures are hung on a single line against a dull red flowered silk background, and although among the 161 examples there are of course works of varying merit, there is not one but has its particular interest and charm. John, Orpen, D. Y. Cameron, Muirhead Bone, Glyn Philpot, Charles Ricketts, C. J. Holmes—such has something to say, gleams of poetry, passages of fine craftsmanship, hints of beauty-touched-with-strangeness, whereas the exhibitors at the New Society have nothing to say, except in the foreword, and that is no more than a series of growls of discontent at what the writer is pleased to call the "manifest evils" of the advanced art of the day. A painter paints. He must stand or fall by what he paints. He can only improve conditions by painting better, choosing his subjects with some regard to the houses where he hopes they will hang, and taking some trouble to educate the public to appreciate such art as he provides. The New Society of Artists would have had a different reception from critics and public had it

been able to show one picture, equal in vision and craftsmanship, to the landscape exposed at the Grosvenor Galleries by Allan Gwynne-Jones, a new name to me. His picture deserves a new paragraph.

The Foreword rails against "Bolshevism in Art." Mr. Allan Gwynne-Jones paints an anti-Bolshevik picture so beautiful that it draws eyes and hearts. That, surely, is the better way. Consider the figure of a party of travelers wandering in a dark and dim wood, railing at their lot, complaining that others do not enter the darkness and dimness to console them. While they are grousing, one of their number, guided by some simple, interior knowledge makes a bee-line for the light, and expresses his joy. He is too happy even to say, "How jolly this is!"

I have called Mr. Gwynne-Jones' picture anti-Bolshevik. Probably he didn't give a thought to pro or anti anything. He is just an artist, who still lives in the dream, and concerns himself with expressing beauty. One morning he arose very early, which has always been the way of good landscape painters, such as Corot and Millet; and he saw the wonder of dawn grayly illuminating the world, giving to everything, even to the slates on a cowed the quiet silvery mystical light that reveals the world before the beams of the sun make everything bright, but not as alluring as the slow promises of dawn. He saw a simple, ordinary sight—cows, rather bewildered, emerging from their sheds on the way to the pastures. This subject is in itself nothing; it is just a subject. Everything depends on the way it is seen and treated. He saw these cows, and that commonplace, slate-roofed shed, and the trees, and the pattern of shadows on the muddy earth all under the influence of light. It is really light that he has painted, light and atmosphere, uniting and particularizing all things, and he has seen them not as objects, but as a whole, as a pattern born anew in his own temperament.

This picture is called "Very Early Morning: Spring." Let me be quite clear. I do not claim that it is a great work of art. Years must pass before it can be placed in its rightful category, in twentieth century landscape painting; but I do claim that "Very Early Morning: Spring" is a very interesting picture, and outstanding. Mr. Gwynne-Jones paints as Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and half a dozen other isms, had never existed. That is the answer to "Bolshevism in Art." Be yourself, and if there be anything in you, critics and public will appreciate your work. Symbolism attracts Mr. Gwynne-Jones. His cows are not realistic, and yet they are much more like cows than the academic cows of Sydney Cooper; and if the shadows on the ground are accentuated, and the pattern they make seems overprecise, and if every blade of the straight grass in the foreground is painted separately, and not with sweeps of the brush, which is the modern manner, that is only to say that Mr. Gwynne-Jones is in sympathy with that great and vital movement known as Pre-Raphaelitism. Ah, now we have it! Mr. Gwynne-Jones is a Pre-Raphaelite at heart, and because he has the courage of his convictions, and does not trouble his head with anti this, or pro that, he has produced a picture that pleases and stimulates; and raises our hopes in the future of post-war art.

Moral. If you can paint as well or better than Mr. Gwynne-Jones go ahead with your job, and all will be well; if not don't rail at critics and public—just renounce the dream for the business, just give up painting bad pictures and turn to something else, say making chairs, or motor engines, or blackberry and apple jam in jars, or anything nice, and useful.

Q. R.

IMPRESSIVE NEGRO ARTS EXPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Paintings, sculpture and art-handicraft work by contemporary Negro talent, which is also represented in MSS. of musical compositions, all set against an assorted historical background of poetical and prose literature in rare books and prints, make a peculiarly impressive showing at the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street branch of the New York Public Library, near Lenox Avenue, which is in the heart of an extensive Afro-American residential section of Harlem. It is probably the most comprehensive display of the sort ever assembled here, and collectively it achieves a high degree of contemporaneous human interest. This in a wholly uncommercial and non-political way, the aim being solely "the encouragement of artistic production of the Negro race." Also it is something different, in fact entirely distinct from, the exploitation of weird Congo, Ethiopian and Gold Coast fetish carvings, so common lately in Paris and New York, and which undoubtedly have influenced in their way some of the more radical manifestations of modern art. Nor does the present showing include any of those precocious performances of Negro school children drawn gifted with an unusual color sense and ready imitative faculty, which when publicly presented in a Fifth Avenue gallery by Mr. Coady, three or four years ago, caused a momentary sensation.

The Afro-American artistic temperament today, whether expressed in painting, sculpture, poetry or music, is becomingly modest. With strong original impulses, natural refinement of taste, and a confidence born of ancestral renown in various fields of endeavor, it remains essentially conservative, and intelligently imitative rather than revolutionary.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, the success-

sive Dominican and Haytian ruler, Russia's classic poet Pushkin, Gustavus Vasa, the three generations of Alexandre Dumas, Frederick Douglass, and the actors Davidson, Ira Aldridge and "Emperor Jones" Gilpin, figure in the present exhibition's portrait hall of fame. Of the fine arts representatives of the race gathered here, however, all are modern and up-to-date, except Robert Pearson, the

A YOUNG ITALIAN SCULPTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ROME, Italy—Antonio Maraini, who is a Roman, is well known as the sculptor of the monument erected before the war in memory of the actress Adelaide Ristori, at Cliviale in Friuli, and also as a contributor to



"A Family Group" (Ritratto di Famiglia) by Antonio Maraini

colored boy engraver, whose name is on some fine frontispieces of books published around 1835. Many of these literary and graphic rarities, including the Boston and London published broadsides of Phyllis Peters, also known as Phyllis Wheatley, the eighteenth century slave girl prodigy who addressed an ode to Washington and became a sort of Pocahontas of poetry, are from the unique Negro Book Exchange conducted by George Young on West One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street, a few doors from the branch library.

Henry Ossawa Tanner, National Academician and a former pupil of Thomas Eakins, whose pictures are in the principal American collections as well as in the Luxembourg of Paris, is well represented in the present show by one of his medal-winning Paris salon canvases. Meta Warwick Fuller, who attracted the attention and profited by the instruction of Rodin, has some small pieces of sculpture.

Any mention of Afro-American sculpture today is bound to include the name of Abelardo Garcia, of Santo Domingo, though as yet he is known in this part of the world only through photographs of his great memorial bas-relief, entitled "Invocation." This imaginative and technically interesting work—reproductions of which are being widely circulated in Washington and elsewhere, as last Tuesday, August 16, was the Dominican Independence Day—is a symbolical composition in which the shade of Abraham Lincoln is invoked to bear witness that slavery (under the guise of United States intervention to quell disorder) still persists in Santo Domingo's island republic.

Laura Wheeler's lithograph-like charcoal drawings of "Radcliffe" and other landscape subjects have vision and romantic feeling. Some fresh and agreeable still-life and flower pieces in aquarelle are signed by Louise Latimer, who is a granddaughter of one of Frederick Douglass' coadjutors in famous anti-slavery campaigns.

In all seriousness let it be noted that the most individual expression in painting which the exhibition offers is to be found in half a dozen large canvases by the Rev. Mr. White, a Negro preacher of Harlem whose art schooling seems to have consisted mainly if not solely in copying celebrated pictures at the Metropolitan Museum. Reginald's "Salome," Bonnat's "Roman Girl at the Fountain," Gabriel Max's "Christian Martyr," and one of Anton Mauve's most delectable pastorals, are among the selections now on view. All copies, these, and first-rate literal reproductions of their well-known originals as to dimensions and drawing, and to a certain degree in color, yet by an unexplainable blarney of vision or handling transformed into something rich and strange. The sheep picture, especially, while a perfectly good and conscientious transcription of a pleasingly conventional landscape painting, has somehow acquired a tense atmosphere and a general aspect of startled abstraction that give a novel intrinsic charm to what is also a genuine document of temperamental registration through the oil-painting medium.

the "Tribuna," for which Roman newspaper he writes excellent critical articles. In the latter, he constantly condemned the extravagance of the pseudo-artistic cults that have been in vogue, even in Italy, during the last ten years.

He exhibited, recently, in the gallery of the Arte Moderna Italiana, in Rome, 20 pieces of sculpture, as well as many designs, artistic furniture, etc., and his work placed him in the foremost rank of young Italian artists. We may ask whether Maraini's works show any traces of having been produced during a period of aesthetic anarchy. They do not, and it is impossible to detect in them any signs of concession to the various schools and crazes—the impressionist, post-impressionist and futurist—to which we alluded above. They show instead the recollection of the epoch to an attitude of diffidence, or at least of caution. And although in obedience to tradition the work of the artist is perhaps a little stiff, with the object of protecting itself from the lawless influence of the present time, yet in this traditionalism there is nothing eccentric and paradoxical, such as is often found in that of sudden converts to the old way of thinking who profess their new faith with the same truculence that they recently manifested in expressing their desire to burn down all museums.

In Antonio Maraini tradition does not work from without but from within. He does not solve the plastic problem by the application of certain canons, or by the servile imitation of particular models, but by careful pondering and severe heart-searchings that produce austere and characteristic results. As said above, the freshness of some of his former works has perhaps suffered from this severity. It has been said that the artist should arrive at unconsciousness by way of consciousness. In other words, intuition and artistic knowledge should fuse into a kind of easy, inevitable naturalness.

Again the Triangular Construction

Passing on to the undoubted successes, we will not linger over good, but minor works such as the bust of Donna Adelaide Maraini, or the Ritratto della Signorina Laura Maraini, in Siena marble (giallo di Siena). The two bas-reliefs in stone; Ritratto di famiglia (1919) (family portrait) and "Maternity" (1920) are of far greater interest, and it is necessary to devote our attention to them. In the first we again find the triangular construction so much affected by our artist. With what delicacy, however, the mother's head, arm, and knee indicate the line of gravity of the principal mass. The arabesque twines around all the figures and unites them, but without cutting or forcing them. Lastly, in "Maternity," this delicacy of composition remains wholly mysterious in the symbolic action of the hand, which from beneath raises the mantle like the curtain of a tabernacle above the mother's lap upon which reposes the sleeping babe.

A decorative intention, in the higher sense of the words, underlies all Maraini's work and manifests itself in his decided preference for bas-reliefs. Therefore the reader must not conclude from the remarks we

1920, we see a distinct tendency towards peasant art. We do not exaggerate the value of these two attempts which probably will remain as marking an episode, a diversion in the sculptor's artistic development. But they also are an indication of the trend of his mind, and if a Hildebrand, for instance, by his study of the monumental structures of the Italian Renaissance, could prepare himself to be one of the finest sculptors of our times, there is no reason why the lessons of a more popular and homely Renaissance should not be equally fruitful, all the more, seeing that this homeliness and popularity can help to keep the artist in the direct touch with emotion and with life, that is easily lost in a return to the academic idea of the monument.

WHERE SHOULD THE ARTIST LIVE AND WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is there any special virtue in an artist's staying at home to work in his own country, or any special crime in his going abroad to work out of it? The question seems foolish, and yet every now and then some frate patriot lifts up his voice not to ask, but to answer it. Yes, a crime—the worst—the betrayal of one's country to work anywhere else.

Now this is curious. Nobody blames business men whose business keeps them far from home, or explorers, or diplomats, or seamen, who take up a profession that necessitates long absences or permanent exile. They are not reproached with infidelity to their native land, with the sacrifice of their nationality. But the artist is, perhaps, because the nature of his work leaves him free to do it wherever he will, or so it is supposed. The objection to his doing it anywhere save at his own front door is heard most frequently in America, as the American artist who has spent most of his time on the other side knows to his cost or rather, it may be, to his amusement.

Traveled Where Conditions Best Suited

We do not look upon Holbein as less German, Van Dyck less Flemish because both elected to seek their sitters in England. No want of patriotism is detected in the visits of Velasquez to Italy, of Titian to Spain. We accept it as a matter of course that artists in the past traveled to where the conditions best suited them; our patrons were most generous, that even the decorative artist hurried from Italy at the call of Francis I, that the wandering German craftsman left his mark in such a great French cathedral as Abbé, that Washington owes its design to a French architect. Or, indeed, today do Italians reproach Boldini for his many years in Paris, do the Dutch resent Mathys Manis' long seclusion in London? And yet bitter abuse has been heaped by Americans upon Whistler, Sargent, Abbey, Pennell because they set up their studios in London. They have been called un-American, their work condemned because without American character, and no doubt, Whistler fanned the flames, strengthened the prejudice when he said that art knows no nationality. A little reflection shows how base-

less the prejudice is. The artist today, as always, goes where he can, first, best study his art and, next, best practice it. The American student cannot yet get at home the schools and the atmosphere that Paris provides him with in such abundance, or Munich, Düsseldorf, Rome, even London, in lesser measure. And why should he expect to? American art has not more than a hundred years, if that, behind it, while Italian, French, German, English art has centuries. Puritans and Quakers, admirable as settlers, had something of more immediate necessity to attend to when they took over the American wilderness than to open art schools. But many brought with them beautiful things—beautiful architecture, beautiful furniture, even a stray beautiful painting or two. They came blessed or burdened, with the traditions of civilized Europe, and there was not the shadow of a chance for the first American artist to feel his way, to start a real American art school by sketching the things about him on the horns of primitive beasts or the walls of primitive caves.

Schools in America

If he hoped to get anywhere he had to carry on the tradition which was his lawful inheritance, and this he could not do intelligently without the study that the countries he had left alone provided. There are schools in America now, of course, studios often most elaborately and sumptuously equipped. But there are not the same surroundings, the same methods, the same masters, above all the same atmosphere that these things take centuries to create. Greenwich Village is not the Latin Quarter, any more than the National Academy schools are rivals of the Beaux-Arts, or than the Metropolitan is the equal of the Louvre or the English National Gallery. The same advantages may, and probably will, come in the course of time. But it is the present the artist has to wrestle with, not the future.

Why, it is argued, when he has made his own all that foreign schools have to give, should he not then return to America and do his part in building up a great American art tradition? And he is lured to tempting summer "colonies" where a truly national school of landscape painting can be evolved—American Barbizons—only Barbizon needed no advertisement, no deliberate program to bring together a few men, not for any ulterior motive, but because they found their subjects there. When Barbizon became the correct place for the artist, it was ruined.

Are Not Less American

As a rule, the American artist does return after his studies on the other side, and frequently art in America profits by his return. But for the coming back of a group of men who had been studying in Munich, the splendid period in American illustration of the last decades of the last century might not have been quite the same. Sometimes the American artist does not return; the illustrator, perhaps because commissions will not let him; the painter and the sculptor, perhaps for economy, living decently in Paris on an income that would mean starvation in New York, or for subjects and effects that interest them more than subjects and effects at home. But they are not less American, their work is not less American for all that. At one time students were really the apprentices of the masters with whom they learned their trade, and even the genius among them could not branch out for himself until he started a workshop of his own; therefore, when we talk of the School of Florence, or Siena, or the Netherlands, there is reason for it.

Had Whistler Stayed at Home

For instance, take his own case, which is appropriate, as at few have so many stones been slung by the intolerant patriot. Had he stayed at home, inevitably his work would not have been as it is in some ways. He could not have copied in the Louvre, as he did in Paris. He would not have known Courbet, one of the strongest influences among the French independents of his day. He would not have chanced so soon upon the Japanese as he did with the opening of that little shop in the Rue de Rivoli where a few other artists and the De Goucouarts used to go. In a word, his training would have been utterly different. But all that made Whistler Whistler would still have been in his work—his subtlety of drawing, his refinement of color, his unerring truth of observation, his feeling for the beauty of surface, his intense respect for the dignity of his art. These were what made him Whistler, not the Old Master, the Courbet, the Japanese phases through which he passed. How in the world would his critics have had him paint in order to show himself more American? What American school was there when he began his career except the Hudson River School? It should be enough for the intelligent American that Whistler was always the artist in his work as he was always the American in himself. He never returned to America after his patriotic beginnings at West Point and in the Coast Survey. But he was American in appearance, in sentiment, in manner, in voice, in speech until the last, and the English among whom he lived never forgot it. As the Anglo-American artist he figured in the Ruskin trial. Sir Sidney Colvin was not the only one offended by his "strident peacock laugh," the most splendid talent could not excuse such a vice, the supersensitive Briton, shrinking from it, said. Surely this, and the constancy it implies, should suffice for the most ardent stay-at-home American. The artist can do his work at no man's bidding or in no place chosen for him save by himself. If the work is beautiful his country should be eager to claim it without stopping to consider whether it bears the stamp of his nationality. Beauty in art is all that counts.

CHARLES MERYON

(1821-1883)

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

It was fortunate for lovers of imaginative work in the art of etching that Charles Méryon came when he did. The Paris of his day was full of that old world beauty and weirdness, which he took for his own, and has given us, of other days, in the famous "Paris Set" of etchings. Méryon forsook a naval career for that of etchings in 1846, and it was just at this time that Paris was threatened by improvements, bringing air and light into darkened places. A generation later and the clean new Paris would have been no inspiration to the mind of a Méryon.

Just as it is important to bear in mind the Paris of his day in relation to Charles Méryon, so it is just as necessary to think of Méryon in relation to the art of etching at that time. Etching then was entering upon what might be called historically its second period. The Rembrandts, the Tiepols, with their numerous followers worked in what might be called the old manner of the craft. The new was to rise in the middle of the nineteenth century and Méryon was the father of it. True, Piranesi, "The Rembrandt of architecture" had in the century previous brought about a new point of view in architectural etching, but in spite of him and Goya, etching for a long time before 1850 was treated with a degree of contempt which is unimaginable now. Ingres, Delacroix, Paul Huet and Corot were all striving to throw off the traditions of an older school, feeling their way to a freer atmosphere, the breathing of which Méryon was the first to really delight in. He, starting where the others left off, grew strong and sure, and most of his best work was done in the four years between 1850-1854. In this short time he laid the foundations which were to influence Whistler, Seymour Haden, Strang, Cameron, Holroyd and Muirhead Bone. So that we may say that the second period of etching is still existing today. His work displays a hand of extraordinary skill obeying a mind imbued with poetry of the richest and most brilliant kind. His etchings are unsurpassed for their atmospheric effects and there is no doubt that Cameron in his early days felt that dramatic quality in architecture which gave his etchings a similarity with those of Méryon.

But just as Méryon imitated his predecessors and in the end created a style and vision all his own so the same can be said of Cameron, and so the ever onward push in this as in all other arts and crafts can be traced. Speaking broadly, Méryon's work is a record of Paris alone, and it is by the "Paris Set" that his name will always rank high in the annals of art. "L'Abbaté de Notre-Dame de Paris" is his masterpiece, a work full of the most brilliant qualities the craft can attain. First states of this plate are of the greatest rarity, and those of the second fetch as much as £350 today. Sir Frederick Wedmore once actually saw a receipt for one shilling and threepence, the amount paid to Méryon for this beautiful work, by Mr. Wasset. In 1910, when the famous collection of Méryon etchings made by Mr. Theobald was sold, a first state of "L'Abbaté" fetched £640. Today Mr. Muirhead Bone has lived to see his "Liberty's Clock 1908" issued for £3 3s., sold for £271 8s. Etching is at present held in high esteem and we must not forget that it is due to Méryon very largely that the craft has become so abundant in charm and creative of so much beauty appreciated by the modern mind.

AUSTRALIAN ROOM WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australian art lovers favor the setting aside of an Australian room in the Victorian National Gallery. They declare that the red tape restrictions of the Felton bequest have tied the hands of the gallery trustees in Melbourne and many opportunities for obtaining good pictures are thereby lost, other galleries and private purchasers stepping in before the usual formalities have been complied with by the National Gallery. In Sydney the trustees of that gallery attend all art exhibitions before the public is admitted and thus ascertain if there is anything worth adding to the Sydney gallery.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Long Valley

Central France
"Wherever I look I seem to see one of the familiar pictures on a dealer's wall—a Lambinet, a Troyon, a Daubigny, a Diaz," writes Henry James in "Portraits of Places." "The Lambinets perhaps are in the majority; the mood of the landscape usually expresses itself in silvery lights and vivid greens. The history of this part of France is the history of the monarchy, and its language is, I won't say absolutely the classic tongue, but a nearer approach to it than any local patois. The peasants deliver themselves with rather a drawl, but their French is as consecutive as that of Ollendorf."

"Each side of the long valley is a continuous ridge, which offers it a high, wooded horizon, and through the middle of it there flows a charming stream, wandering, winding and doubling, smothered here and there in rushes, and spreading into lily-coated reaches, beneath the clear shadow of tall, straight, light-leaved trees. On each side of the stream the meadows stretch away flat, clean, magnificent, luscious across with rows of lateral foliage, under which a cow-maiden sits on the grass, hooting now and then, nasally, to the broysers in front of her. There are no hedges nor palings nor walls; it is all a single estate. Occasionally in the meadows there rises a cluster of red-roofed hovels—a diminutive village. At other points, at about half an hour's walk apart, are three charming old houses. The châteaux are extremely different, but, both as pictures and as dwellings, each has its points. They are very intimate with each other, so that these points may be amicably discussed. The points in one case, however, are remarkably strong. The little old 'cautel' I mention stands directly in the attenuated river, on an island just great enough to hold it, and the garden-flowers grow upon the farther bank. This, of course, is a most delightful affair. But I found something very agreeable in the aspect of one of the others, when I made it the goal of certain of those walks before breakfast, which of cool mornings, in the late summer, do not fall into the category of ascetic pleasures. (In France, indeed, if one did not do a great many things before breakfast, the work of life would be but meagerly performed.)

"The dwelling in question stands on the top of the long ridge which encloses the comfortable valley to the south, being by its position quite in the midst of its appurtenant acres. It is not particularly 'kept up,' but its quiet rustiness and untrammelled only help it to be familiar. A grassy plateau approaches it from the edge of the hill, bordered on one side by a short avenue of horse-chestnuts, and on the other by a sky wood. Beyond

the chestnuts are the steep-roofed, yellow-walled farm-buildings, and under cover of the wood a stretch of beaten turf, where, on Sundays and holidays, the farm-servants play at bowls. Directly before the house is a little square garden, enclosed by a low parapet, which is interrupted by a high gateway of mossy pillars and

enquiry about her cow, her husband, her bees, her eggs, her baby. The men linger half outside and half in, with their shoulders against dressers and door-posts; every one smiles with that simple, clear-eyed smile of the gratified peasant; they talk much more like George Sand's Berrichons than might be supposed."



"Forest Pool," from the painting by John F. Carlson

Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York

Going to Sea

The night passed, and the next day, after dinner, Redruth and I were about again and on the road. I said good-bye to mother and the dove where I had lived since I was born, and the dear old "Admiral Benbow" since he was repainted, no longer quite so dear. Next moment we had turned the corner, and my home was out of sight.

The mail picked us up about dusk at the "Royal George," on the beach. I was wedged in between Redruth and a stout old gentleman, and in spite of the swift motion and the cold night air, I must have dozed a great deal from the very first, and then slept like a log up hill and down dale through stage after stage; for when I was awakened at last it was by a bunch in the ribs, and I opened my eyes to find that we were standing still before a large building in a city street, and that the day had already broken for a long time.

"Where are we?" I asked. "Bristol," said Tom. "Get down." Mr. Trellawney had taken up his residence at an inn far down the docks, to superintend the work upon the schooner. Thither we had no need to walk, and our way to my great delight, lay along the quays and beside the great multitude of ships of all sizes and rigs and nations. In one sailor's room there were men aloft, high above my head, hanging to threads that seemed no thicker than a spider's. Though I had lived by the shore all my life, I seemed never to have been near the sea till then. The smell of tar and salt was something new. I saw the most wonderful figureheads, that had all been far over the ocean. I saw, besides, many old sailors, with rings in their ears, and whiskers curled in rings, and tarry pigtails, and their swagging, clumsy sea-walks; and if I had seen as many kings or archbishops I could not have been more delighted.

And I was going to sea myself—to sea in a schooner, with a piping boat-swain and pig-tailed singing seamen; to sea, bound for an unknown island, and to seek buried treasures!

While I was still in this delightful dream, we came suddenly in front of a large inn, and met Squire Trellawney, still dressed out like a sea officer, in stout blue cloth, coming out of the door with a smile on his face and a capital imitation of a sailor's walk.

"Here you are," he cried, "and the doctor came last night from London. Bravo! the ship's company complete!" "Oh, sir," cried I, "when do we sail?" "Sail!" says he. "We sail tomorrow!" "Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

London Streets

Never again will the London streets look quite as they did before the war; subtle differences have inevitably evolved; yet who shall say what changes any day may bring? A strike of motor-drivers to-morrow would bring out the survivors of the "growl-

ers" and hansoms, which would members of the League of Arts striving to revive the spirit and color of "Merry England" in a holiday-crowded, attuned to rag-time ditties, the "Fox-Trot" and the monochromatic sensations of the Cinema rather than the simplicities of medieval revelry.

Now let us go back in imagination seven hundred years back, to the Thames side with old Fitzstephen, one of whose vivid word-artists I have mentioned, who gives us the London of Henry II's reign, and shows us how those communal kitchens of our recent war-time expediency were anticipated by the twelfth-century Londoners. For he tells of a "common cookery, or Cook's row" on the river-side, near by, we may suppose, old London Bridge, still in course of its thirty-three years building, where resident citizens, or strangers unexpectedly come to town, could obtain at any hour of the day or night cooked meats—"roast, sod, or fried; fish, flesh, fowls, fit for rich and poor."

"Very necessary to the City is this Cook's row," says this ancient lover of London, as he calls to our imagination a picture of this busy Thames-side scene, with the fires always burning, the cauldrons, the ovens and the grids constantly replenished, and the casual thronging of tired and hungry soldiers and strange revelers, calling boisterously for the red hot viands... while an extra bustle ensues when the citizens bring with them guests "come suddenly from afar, and not willing to tarry till the meat be brought and dressed and the servant bringeth water for his master's hands and fetcheth bread."

Let us take a peep at London a couple of centuries later. Chaucer's friend Lydgate will help us to it with his "London Lackpenny," though there was none to illustrate his poem; but as his verses take us among the judges and lawyers at Westminster and the bargees at "Belynggate," and into the familiar named streets, we hear the accustomed cries of the street-traders, and feel we are in living London, albeit five centuries ago.

"Then to the Chepe, I began me drawne, Where much people I saw for to stande; One ofred me velvet, sylke, and lawne. An other he taketh me by the hande. Here is Parys thred, the fynest in the lande."

That is the Cheapside of Chaucer's day, it might be the "Petitcoat Lane" of our own on a Sunday morning. And here is another word-sketch of fourteenth-century London that no pencil could have bettered.

"Then I byed me into Est-Chepe; One cryes rybbs of befe, and many a pye; Pewter potties they clattered on a heape; There was harpe, pype, and mynstrel-sye. 'Yea, by cock! nay, by cock!' some began crye; Some songe of Jenken and Julian for their mede; But for lack of money I might not spede."

Where a Pool Lived Solitary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Since it was to be a winter walk, was it the forest or the mountain whose call would be answered? Through the great window toward the west the mountain, aloof in grandeur of trees etched against snow, was seen. It seemed to say

"Up! . . . To twilight parks of beech and pine, High o'er the river intervals, Above the ploughman's highest line" and we turned, well-nigh resolved to defy the leaden skies threatening snow and to climb the peak. Then in memory came the thought of the forest in the valley, where one may wander as the whim takes him, without the tantalizing summit ever ahead, with opportunity to be still and meditate

Shut in from all intrusion by the trees. That spread their giant branches, broad and free, and so the forest won. Snow shoes, staffs and woolen coats were assembled and the trip began, through crisp air and over flaky snow. One spot would be visited first, a spot well-loved, where a pool lived solitary, holding its beauty through summer or winter, and bearing its lightsome burden of catching in reflection the towering trunks of trees and swaying upper branches, stirred by the wind sweeping down from our very mountain. To this pool came caribou, ranging south, and winter birds, singing their rejoicing for the north, and here too came men at times, gratefully to drink.

Goldfinches

We are much honored by your choice, O golden birds of silver voice, That in our garden you should find A pleasure to your mind.

The painted pear of all our trees, The south slope towards the goose-berries

Where all day long the sun is warm—Combining use with charm.

Did the pink tulips take your eye? Or Breach's barn secure and high? To guard you from some chance mishap

Of gales through Shoreham gap? First you were spied a fighting pair Flashing and fluting here and there, Until in stealth the nest was made And graciously you stayed.

Now when I pause beneath your tree An anxious head peeps down at me, A crimson jewel in its crown, I looking up, you down:—

I wonder if my stripey shawl Seems pleasant in your eyes at all, I can assure you that your wings Are most delightful things.

—Sylvia Lynd.

Confidence

The worst abuses of our religion have sprung from the cowardly want of confidence in its power.—William Ellery Channing.

Human Effort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE question, What is human effort? would naturally elicit the reply, It is an attempt to do something. The dictionary defines "effort" as "an exertion of strength, mental or physical." Christian Science proves that all physical action is preceded by mental activity, even what is called matter is but mortal mind expressed, therefore the exertion of strength which is of importance is always mental. Christian Science, however, also proves that God is the only real Mind, therefore real effort is always spiritual, the manifestation of divine Mind. It is thus seen that the answer to the question, What is human effort? is not so simple as it at first appeared. When the absolute scientific position is taken up that God is the only power, the only strength, and so the only source of effect, it is seen that in absolute reality there is no such thing as human effort.

When this absolute statement is first made to the beginner in Christian Science it is apt to be met with the question, "What! Am I to make no effort to be good? To be honest? To do the right thing?" Before answering this it must be made clear to the beginner that the statement is one of absolute Science based on the spiritual understanding that God is the only power. According to this metaphysical truth, man is, must be, the expression or reflection of God or Mind. This real man is then the expression of goodness, and honesty, and must from the very nature of his being, do the right thing. It requires no effort for the real man to reflect true being.

The question, however, "Am I to make no effort to be good?" assumes that man occupies a position, hypothetical in Truth, but seemingly very real to the assumer, where the knowledge of good and evil is possible. In this assumption it is not known that God, infinite good, has all power and that the real man is always good; if it were, there would be no belief in the power of evil. According to this human thought there certainly does seem need for an effort to seek good, but what is this effort directed against? Paul gives the answer in Ephesians, where we read, "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." These are the things which spiritual understanding must be directed against, and they may be classified as the power at the back of the assumption that both good and evil are real. It is seen in Christian Science that humanity is wrestling not only with what claims to be an evil power, but with a power which has caused evil to have power. A power which not only causes mortals to do evil but causes them to think the evil thoughts which of necessity must precede the evil act. The important question then is, What is this power?

Before answering let us turn once again to the statement that God, infinite Principle, has all power, and remember that this is the absolute statement of truth, the foundation of the Ten Commandments of Moses and of the teaching of Christ Jesus. In the light of this scientific truth, what is the power back of evil? The answer is that it must either be God or some other power, which latter is nothing more nor less than the assumption that God has not all power. The teaching that God is the power behind evil, no matter for what purpose He may use it, would contradict the emphatic declaration of Jesus, "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Therefore there remains nothing for it but the conclusion that the power back of evil, "the rulers of the darkness of this world," and "spiritual wickedness in high places," are equivalent to the assumption that God has not all power, and so are of the nature of illusion, taking the shape of spiritual ignorance, and thus the power back of evil is mere illusion, for there is no evil.

The assumption that both good and evil are real comes from accepting the evidence of the physical senses as truth. In the first chapter of John's gospel it states: "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him." If no man hath seen God, no man hath seen absolute reality or Truth. Therefore to assume that the evidence before the physical senses is truth is a false assumption. Any assumption of another truth than absolute Truth is an assumption of another power or creator than God, eternal Mind.

If one turns at this point to examine the life work of Jesus the Christ one finds that from beginning to end he was engaged in breaking down and disproving the evidence of the physical senses. Where the senses testified to lack he proved abundance, where they testified to disease he demonstrated health, where they testified to material power he overcame that belief. The greatest human example of effort is recorded in the experience undergone by Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane. On that occasion it is recorded that he prayed, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt." So long then as a mortal seems to be at a point where the assumption of the reality of both good and evil seems true, human effort to turn to Principle as the only power is required in order to resist with spiritual understanding the

temptation of the rulers of the darkness to believe in evil. A human effort to reach good, which rests upon or trusts in itself, or other human means, is as useless as an effort on the part of darkness to reach light, or of a corrupt tree to bring forth good fruit. The only effective human effort is that which is directed to knowing Mind as the only cause, thus exposing the unreality of evil through the understanding of the omnipresence of that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus. This effort as illustrated by Jesus himself is made through prayer. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read concerning prayer, on page 15, "In order to pray aright, we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's aliveness. We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love. We must 'pray without ceasing.'"

Whittier's Comment on the Northmen

[To Eben Norton Horsford]

Amesbury, Oct. 30, 1889.

Dear friend:

That adventurous Scandinavians visited New England and attempted a settlement here hundreds of years before Columbus, is no longer a matter of doubt. I had supposed that the famed city of Norumbega was on the Penobscot, when I wrote my poem some years ago; but I am glad to think of it as on the Charles, in our own Massachusetts. Thy discovery of traces of that early settlement at the mouth of Stony Brook and at Watertown is a matter of great archaeological interest. . . .

Very truly thy friend,

John G. Whittier.

—Letters

The Self-Same Tune

The children were shouting together And racing along the sands, A glimmer of dancing shadows, A dovelike flutter of hands.

The stars were shouting in heaven, The sun was chasing the moon; The game was the same as the children's They danced to the self-same tune. —A. E.

Facts

A fact is an excellent thing and you must have facts to write about; but you should realize that even a fact before it is ready for presentation must be cut and polished like a diamond.—James Bryce.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1921

EDITORIALS

Peopling a Continent

IN THE days before the war, anyone who discussed conditions in Australia with the various Australian statesmen, who visited London could not fail to be struck by the unanimity with which they placed the immigration question in the forefront of concern. At that time, many schemes were being discussed and the tendency was to regard the whole question as one of profound national interest. The various shipping companies, of course, were directly interested in the matter, but it was quite clear that the government had no intention of leaving the question to purely private enterprise. For even in those days, one fact stood out preeminently in this work, namely, that Australia desired quality and not quantity. Or rather, she placed quality first.

Now the reason for this desire to promote immigration is, of course, obvious. Australia is an immense country with a very small population. It is evident, therefore, that there can be no adequate development without a rapid increase in population. Australia, however, early conceived the idea of maintaining the Commonwealth as a white country. A less far-seeing policy might have sought to throw open the doors of the Commonwealth to a large influx of cheap labor. With her enormous natural resources, Australia, if she had done this, might for a time have undersold the world in many directions and incidentally have enabled her business men to have amassed huge fortunes. Australian statesmen, however, have always realized that there was no future for a country founded on such a basis. The "white Australian" idea, therefore, rapidly took root downward and sprang upward, and the outbreak of the war in 1914 found it fully established as a great national doctrine.

The war, of course, not only put a stop to the flow of immigrants to Australia, but caused a serious drain on the population she then possessed. Australia, however, never lost sight of the tremendous importance of the immigration question, and during all the years of the war schemes were discussed for resuming propaganda work immediately peace should be concluded. And it was largely to promote immigration that it was decided to throw open the so-called "soldier lands" to all applicants from any part of the British Commonwealth, provided only they were former service men and otherwise suitable. During the first few months after the conclusion of peace, Australia, as far as immigration was concerned, was chiefly occupied in solving the question of the returned soldier. But within the last year or so the general question of immigration and overseas settlement has been opened up afresh, and Australia, today, is earnestly engaged in making known the advantages of her great territory to all whom it may possibly concern. "Australians," declared a well-known authority to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London some time ago, "cannot blind themselves to the fact that they cannot continue to occupy a huge country which has been handed to them as a trust by the British Commonwealth unless they effectively settle it."

It is with this end in view that there has been recently organized in the Commonwealth, largely through the efforts of Mr. H. S. Gullett, the Federal Superintendent of Immigration, a society known as the New Settlers League. Under the agreement between the Commonwealth and the states, the federal government is responsible for carrying on all propaganda work in regard to immigration and for bringing desirable settlers to Australia. The states, on the other hand, are responsible for the reception of the immigrants on their arrival, and for settling them on the land or finding them other employment. The New Settlers League aims to coordinate the work of the Commonwealth and state. It is non-political and non-sectarian, and it has already succeeded in enlisting the active interest of public bodies and leading citizens with the end in view, not only of attracting settlers to Australia, but of doing everything possible to enable them to "make good."

Mr. Gullett is convinced that one of the great needs of Australia in this matter is advertisement in the highest sense of that word, and there can be little question that he is right. No one could possibly contemplate the situation in Great Britain today, to say nothing of Europe as a whole, without being convinced that a great economic need of the world is an opportunity for large numbers of people to make a new start in favorable circumstances. The old saying that "one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives" is very far from representing the necessary condition, and nothing but advantage to all concerned can flow from a wider dissemination of knowledge in this regard. Even with full information on the subject the decision to leave one's native country and settle abroad requires considerable courage and decision. There can be little doubt that many are deterred from making this decision simply from lack of information. "In advertising Australia," Mr. Gullett declares, "we are advertising the soundest proposition in the world, a continent brimming with golden opportunities for Capital and Labor, and ideal home-making possibilities. Australia is the greatest and richest and most generous of all the young dominions. Let us have done with baseless pessimism and with excessive and profitless modesty."

When every allowance is made for Mr. Gullett's natural enthusiasm, the fact does remain that the idea underlying his statement is the true idea. So long as there is a scrupulous faithfulness in the matter of stating facts, nothing but good can accrue from thoughtful and just advertisement. If Australia has a good thing to offer, if she is in a position to make a large contribution toward the relief of present economic difficulties, then the world needs to be made acquainted with these facts in the fullest possible way. Nothing but the most cordial

welcome, therefore, is to be extended to the New Settlers League, and nothing but commendation for its efforts to hasten, in every way, the great work of peopling a continent.

General Wood and the Philippines

BY CONSIDERING General Leonard Wood for the governorship of the Philippines, the new Administration in the United States has again shown that it wishes to use the services of well-known men, including especially those who, before the last election, were so well known as to have been candidates for the presidency. It is interesting to see these various men readily serving under President Harding. General Wood is very likely better equipped to act as Governor of the Philippines than as provost of the University of Pennsylvania, though he would probably have filled the latter position very acceptably. If, with the change in administrations, there is to be any change in policy concerning the Philippines, it is well for the Governor to be one in whom the public will have confidence. The work to be accomplished there requires a governor who sees the real dignity of the position, and the opportunity for unlimited service in it. General Wood's experience in Cuba has fitted him to deal with conditions in another region that was formerly controlled by Spain. His success in Cuba was of the sort to make him welcome to the Filipinos.

Any position, of course, largely what a man makes of it. This is what Herbert Hoover, for instance, had to see in taking office as Secretary of Commerce, Charles E. Hughes in becoming Secretary of State, and William H. Taft in accepting appointment as Chief Justice of the United States. The governorship of the Philippines, like these other offices, is one in which a man should find abundant opportunity for intelligent service in proportion as he sees that unlimited development is possible. Such success as President Harding has achieved, so far, has been due, in part, to the fact that he has secured the cooperation of so many eminent workers. People will be glad to think of General Wood in connection with the governorship of the Philippines, not because they feel that he should be given some office, but because they realize that his ability to serve should be utilized to the best advantage. If, after a year or more as Governor of the Philippines, he still should be willing to become provost of the University of Pennsylvania, that position will doubtless remain open, for he has merely been granted a leave of absence in order to accept the other appointment.

It will be an innovation, requiring the special sanction of Congress, for the Philippines to have a military rather than a civil governor. Undue importance should not be attached, however, to the fact that it has been thought desirable for General Wood to retain his military rank in his new position. If he is to be appointed, it will be not because he is an army officer, but because his qualities and experience are expected to be helpful to the Filipinos, as well as to the Administration in the United States. Certainly the Filipinos are entitled to have the governor, whether an army officer or not, who is most capable of aiding in solving their problems. Thus if General Wood is the right man for the place, there is the right way for him to be appointed to it, even though the appointment requires the relinquishment of his military rank or some special action by Congress.

Broadening the Highway Policy

BOTH a broader policy for promoting good roads and greater economy in the use of federal money for their development appear to be involved in the highway legislation that has recently been occupying the attention of the United States Congress. Yet the discussions seem to have had the effect of ranging the agricultural element somewhat against the element represented by the principal associations of automobilists. The latter are favoring the legislation, while the former are doubtful about it. The farmers evidently feel that their interests will be better cared for if the federal highway activities remain in the hands of the Bureau of Roads of the Department of Agriculture. Local roads, in agricultural districts, perhaps, fare better under such an arrangement. But the automobile associations believe that federal aid should go preferentially to the trunk-line highways, which are interstate roads, and therefore are likely to be of the greatest use to the greatest number of people. Almost in the same category with such roads, however, will be the roads that feed into them, which are, as a rule, the main roads for counties and railroad centers. So the conflict between the two groups, perhaps, is more apparent than real, although it remains to be said that the plan for preferential treatment of the interstate roads seems to involve the broader and more progressive policy.

There has been rather too much of the hit or miss method in federal dealings with the highway problem, in the past. It may very well be that something other than bureaucratic treatment should now be tried. Certainly highways have come to be something far more than local conveniences, since the use of automobiles became general. A national system of good roads, giving direct connection for all main points, is as vital to the interests of the country as a similar system of railroads. There is some doubt whether such a system can be readily developed and handled as a subsidiary interest of some other great activity of the government. A special board would surely find the problem sufficiently large to test all its powers. So there seems nothing untimely or extravagant in proposing to give the work in charge of a federal highway commission of three members. Most of the effective highway work in the states was performed only after the state highway commissions began to come into existence, and a federal commission would seem to be well adapted to promote the welding of these groups of roads into an effective federal system. Such a purpose would naturally emphasize interstate roads in preference to local roads.

It has taken some time to get this new legislation actually before Congress. Amid the pressure of other business, there seems to be no surety that it will now pass without delay. Whether it does or not, it seems to be looking in the right direction, and the principal ideas which it embodies will doubtless eventually be adopted.

Canada and Immigration

THE expectation that the establishment of more stringent immigration laws in the United States would have a decided effect upon Canadian immigration is not, apparently, being realized. It is rather soon to attempt any just estimate of the working of the monthly quota system in the United States, as far as its effects upon Canada are concerned, but, so far, the Canadian immigration authorities report that the influx of settlers from all quarters is practically normal. The fact is that Canada has, within the past two years, so strengthened her own immigration laws as to be in a position to guard against any contingency of this kind. The only question is whether the laws are not too stringent. Canada is predominantly an agricultural country, and her great need is agricultural labor. It is only natural, therefore, and only wise that she should do everything in her power to encourage the immigration of agriculturists of all kinds. On the other hand, she has nothing, at present, to offer the town worker. There are already more of them than she can provide with work. In these circumstances, the money test of \$250 imposed upon all artisans, commercial men, and laborers is in the interests, not only of Canada but of any would-be immigrant coming under these categories.

The only objection to the Dominion's method of dealing with the agriculturist is the suspicion of "indenture" which attaches to his admission to the country. Thus, in Ontario, farm laborers entering the Province are required to give an undertaking that they will take work on farms and not abandon it for any other employment. At first, as might be expected, it was found extremely difficult to render this rule effective. Men would secure work on farms, but after a time would give it up and drift back to the city. In order to prevent this, immigration officers have now been established, in various districts, charged with the duty of placing new arrivals on the farms. These officers have the assistance of the chambers of commerce in the chief cities, with the result that factory owners and other city employers will not give work to a farm hand. If he leaves his job in the country, and goes to the town, he is soon found out, and if, in the meantime, he has secured employment, the immigration officer can generally secure his discharge. The workman has then, apparently, to choose between remaining workless in the city or taking another job on a farm, found for him by the immigration official. Theoretically, the man is free to go where he will and to seek work where he will; actually, he has no alternative but to go where he is told and do the work assigned to him. Such a state of things cannot be regarded as wholesome, to take no more serious view of the matter. A contract is, of course, a contract, but it is, to say the least, doubtful if a contented agricultural population can ever be achieved by such methods. The end to be aimed at in agricultural Canada is not the mere exploitation of the land, but its settlement.

Art Greed

GREED is not a pretty word. Perhaps it is too severe a term when applied to procuring a picture for a nation. It may be argued that a corporation cannot be greedy, as no individual directly benefits. But for the moment the word shall stand.

Most art people know by this time that John Everett Millais' picture called "The Carpenter's Shop" has been, for the past two months, much in the public eye. And most people know that it is a masterpiece, painted when Millais was 20 years of age, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1850, together with Rossetti's "Annunciation."

"The Carpenter's Shop" has been on view at the National Gallery of British Art for some years, and the public imagined that it belonged to the nation; but it was only lent. A day came when the owner was invited to sell it. The name of the prospective buyer was no secret. It was the National Gallery of Melbourne, Australia.

The National Gallery of Melbourne has been an eager buyer of pictures ever since it was founded in 1875. But the Australian galleries have not been always able to acquire the pictures they want. A young nation, unlearned in art, desires something very simple and beautiful, something that the people will understand. Such a picture is Millais' "The Carpenter's Shop" which, most people will agree, is the central and outstanding achievement of the English pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. It is much to their credit that the Melbourne Gallery should have desired this fine picture. So keen were they to have it, that they offered the owner a sum so large that it might have been thought that the owner could not refuse. The owner did not refuse, but she told the authorities at the National Gallery of British Art of the offer. They begged for an option upon it, and at once set to work to raise the £10,000, announcing that so outstanding a picture should not be allowed to leave England. Great efforts were made. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote a letter to the keeper of the National Gallery of British Art, pleading for the retention of the picture in England. The result was that the money was subscribed and "The Carpenter's Shop" remains in London.

Needless to say Australia is very disappointed, and several letters have appeared in the press from Australians living in London, bewailing that the picture is not to go to Melbourne. It has also been pointed out that England owns many pictures by Millais, of his finest period, that is the period of his youth, and that sending a picture to Australia is not the same as if it had gone to a foreign nation. Many Englishmen, although glad that this masterpiece is to remain in London, are regretful that it was not possible to pass it on to Australia. It has even been suggested that it would be a graceful act for the British nation to present "The Carpenter's Shop" to Australia as a gift. Such things, alas, usually happen in books.

Blame attaches to nobody. It is the business of the officials of the National Gallery of British Art and the National Art Collections Fund to keep every picture of importance in England, and whenever possible, to acquire pictures of importance from foreign countries. But it is hard upon the Melbourne Gallery authorities who had the initiative to buy this picture, who backed their fancy for

so large a sum, that they have not been able to obtain it. The word greed sounds and looks hard, but since England owns Millais' "Ophelia," "Autumn Leaves," "The Vale of Rest," "The North West Passage" and "The Eve of St. Agnes," to name but five, perhaps the action of the British art authorities in retaining "The Carpenter's Shop" at the point of the purse may be justly described as a mild form of art greed.

Editorial Notes

IF REPRESENTATIVE ALICE ROBERTSON, the only woman member of Congress, has been reported correctly, then there is something radically wrong with the American woman in public life. She is said to have declared that her visit to the White House was not to urge the appointment of a woman on the American delegation to the disarmament conference, adding: "Show me a woman in the United States who is qualified, and I might urge her appointment." At first blush one is inclined to think that Miss Robertson's acquaintance with representative American women prominent in public life, other than herself, is of a most limited character. There are plenty of women, in fact, who have an international reputation, and in their defense it might be said that the average American diplomatist often goes to his task without having any closer acquaintance with diplomatic practice than that acquired in the editorial chair. But stop! Miss Robertson has made one proviso which might save the situation. The qualifying woman must be an international lawyer! she says. Well, women might very well retort: How many men among the international delegates on the conference will possess the same qualification?

THAT the French anticipate the loss of supremacy for their language in diplomacy is not merely a sign of the French but of the times. When French became the language of the courts there was no British Empire and the English language had not spread over the face of the globe. The United States, too, was not a powerful economic factor in the world. The war showed the change which had been wrought in the relative importance of the two languages. The French will no doubt use their own tongue at Washington in November, if only for the sake of saving a precedent. But it must not be forgotten that France's close ally, Belgium, where French has been the language of the court since the days of the ruling French-speaking counts, is no longer of the same mind with her, but has shown a desire to make English the official tongue of the nation.

"CHU CHIN CHOW" has ended its phenomenal run of more than five years in one London theater, but it does not end the ever-veiled question of what constitutes a successful play. Nor does the piece altogether flatter human discrimination. It did not promise success, either, from the start, any more than any other play of the light, amusing type. Yet it caught on until it became a national feature and in time it may be as closely associated with the great war as was the popular lyric "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." Probably the "lighter vein" in which it was cast was the initial cause of its appeal to a people who had the horror of war in their midst and once started the popularity grew. The probability is the Chu-Chin-Chow fad may invade the dictionaries. For instance, "a man in a Chu-Chin-Chow mood" might reasonably be expected to designate one who feels the need of being amused even by trifles; while "to Chu-Chin-Chow," and "Chu-Chin-Chowerism" might be derivatives forming variants of the same idea. To "Chu-Chin-Chow" any one would probably imply the entertaining of a person with the light and frivolous just for amusement's sake.

EVIDENTLY Milwaukee thinks it is time for something to be done to improve the lot of the automobilist. The Highway Committee of Milwaukee County is determined to remove advertising signs from the countryside, because, among other offenses, they have proved to be a source of annoyance, discomfort, and even danger, to the motorist. The pedestrian, of course, may leave the highway and walk "across lots," that is if he can adroitly scramble in between the placards inviting him to "keep out," and so may find out what the fields and hills really look like behind the barricades of strident posters. But the motorist must keep to the paved track and, presumably, spend his time reading highly-colored fables of reasonable prices and superlative workmanship. Seeing that even motorists do not usually travel over the countryside with the idea of finding out en route the best shoes, baking powder or spark plugs to buy, it should be no great hardship to dispense with this particular form of advertising.

"WHAT'S in a name?" As far as family names go, the poet's perennial query might be answered definitely and decisively by the word: "Example." It is rather disconcerting, therefore, to find a man on whom the honored name of George Washington had been conferred by his parents, making application in New York to have it changed to a less conspicuous one. The fair inference is that in all such name bestowals parents act in good faith. These copied cognomens, so common everywhere, while they may run all the way from popular heroes to great leaders, have never, so far as one knows, included a man who has not been an example to his fellow countrymen or to the human race. It is only when the example set fails of effect that the element of incongruity enters and one is apt to smile broadly over the good intent.

IF INIGO JONES' designs had been carried out a great palace would be standing on the site of London's present War Office, and the other great buildings facing the river at this point. It would certainly have been a magnificent Riverside edifice, its four sides facing Charing Cross, St. James's Park, Westminster and the Thames. In 1619 the realization of the scheme was a possibility, but nothing was ever accomplished but the vast Banqueting Hall, now the Royal United Services Museum. From the point of view of practical usefulness, the present buildings are more fitting than Inigo Jones' palace would have been at the present stage of London's development. But those wishing to see what might have been can study the drawings in the London Museum. They have been given to the Museum by Miss Swinton of Edinburgh, and are quite a recent acquisition.